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DATE OF WORLD FINANCE COUNCIL IS SEPTEMBER 25

League of Nations Decides Upon Day for Conference to Reestablish Finance Situation and Discuss the Exchange Rates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—As anticipated, the Brussels conference, under the auspices of the League of Nations, is definitely fixed for September 25. Leon Bourgeois, after consultation, has consented to the suggestion made in a telegram from Spa to postpone the meeting in view of the inability of the allies to fix the amount of the German indemnity at Spa.

Mr. Bourgeois at the Rome meeting made it clear that the international financial gathering at Brussels would be largely useless if the German debt was not defined. But the September date is fixed with the intention of adhering to it, even if reparations are not decided upon at the Geneva conference. It is felt that the matter is urgent. Fluctuation of the rates of exchange and the vast difference in monetary values are prejudicial, not only to those countries with low rates, but also to those with high rates. The problem is represented as an alternative between helping low rates to mount, or consolidating the present rates.

Meanwhile Raymond Poincaré, writing about Spa, says that the principal problem for which the conference was convoked was not even touched, the disarmament of Germany was adjourned, deliveries of coal were reduced, Germany was promised a bonus on the price of that coal, and credits were opened for Germany.

The only result favorable to the Allies that he sees is the agreement to extend German occupation when necessary. The only language that can be spoken to Germany, he says, is that of force. For the Allies to appear as doves of peace with olive branches in their beaks could only encourage Germany in arrogance.

Teschen Dispute Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—Today Dr. Edward Benes, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, was heard by the Council of Ambassadors on the subject of Teschen. At Spa it was decided that, in view of the apparent impossibility of friendly arrangements between Tzeccho-Slovakia and Poland, and of the difficulties of holding a plebiscite in Teschen, while the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, or other persons, was also refused, that the whole affair should be given over to the Council of Ambassadors in Paris.

Dr. Benes, pleading the cause of Tzeccho-Slovakia, endeavored to demonstrate that the district was economically indispensable. It was only after the armistice that Poland demanded the mining district, although there is no doubt that the Poles are in a majority of 150,000, against 115,000 Czechs.

Teschen has belonged for 600 years to Bohemia and the Poles immigrated for the purpose of exploiting the coal mines. The Austrians welcomed them and Polish schools were built. Dr. Benes put forward the historical rights as well as economic necessities. Obviously the problem of Upper Silesia is linked up with the Teschen problem, for, if Poland obtains Silesia by plebiscite, she would probably not insist so strongly on possession of Teschen.

Here is another example of the difficulty of resolving any European question in a water-tight compartment.

The Crisis in Syria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—In spite of the official attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation in Syria, newspapers occupy themselves considerably with the possibilities that may arise from the French demands upon Emir Feisul. Today was given as the last day for a reply, but at noon nothing was known at the Quai d'Orsay of the Emir's intention. France asks him to renounce his claims to the Syrian crown, and it is urged that France has many grievances against him, such as the incessant attacks upon advanced companies and the seizure of moneys, besides interference with the working of the railroads.

It is hoped that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at, for both parties to this quarrel are signatories to the Versailles Treaty and to the covenant of the League of Nations forbidding immediate recourse to arms. General Gouraud has concentrated his troops at Zahle and has occupied Rayak on the junction of the railroad lines of Beirut, Damascus and Aleppo.

There are significant suggestions that British representatives and Italian representatives are inclined to be influenced by the intrigues of the Emir who has even appealed to Field Marshal Allenby. Repercussions of the trouble in Syria will be felt by the British in Mesopotamia, but it is consistently stated that the French and British Governments are in accord upon the necessity of remaining in their respective zones and resisting

Hedjaz pretensions. If, as reported, Emir Feisul is on his way to Europe, he will be unfavorably received. While France cannot abandon Syria, prudence is however counseled in influential circles.

BOLSHEVIKI ACCEPT BRITISH CONDITIONS

Nicholas Lenin Ready to Meet Polish Delegates and Discuss Peace Terms in Conference—Krassin Mission to Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—In authoritative quarters on Monday the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the message sent by Mr. Lloyd George on July 11 to the Soviet Government proposing an armistice with Poland and General Wrangel, and a conference in London with representatives of the border states, which was to be answered within seven days or by July 18, has now been replied to by Nicholas Lenin, and it may be authoritatively stated that the conditions, as announced by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, and cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday, have, with some slight reservations, been accepted.

The question of where the conference will be held, whether in London, as proposed by the Premier, or in Brest Litovsk, or elsewhere, has not yet been decided. The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the informant stated that the British destroyer, now at Revel, would leave on Monday night with Leonid Krassin and the mission to renew negotiations for trade relations with the Supreme Economic Council.

No news has yet been received from Poland regarding acceptance of the terms, but there is little doubt felt that they will do so, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in Polish quarters that Poland was prepared to accept and withdraw to the line provisionally laid down last year by the peace conference as the eastern boundary.

With regard to General Wrangel, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that he would certainly oppose withdrawal of his forces to the Crimea; while his campaign is progressing so favorably.

The Southern Russian Government, of which General Wrangel is head, occupies through its army, important agricultural territory north of the Crimea, and to give this up would create serious difficulties in feeding the Crimean population. Although General Wrangel will be admitted to the conference, he will not as yet be recognized officially.

It is felt among his sympathizers that, after his reorganization of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviks, he should not be treated less favorably than the Soviet Government in the pending negotiations. It will, of course, be futile of General Wrangel to keep up an unequal contest with the whole of Soviet Russia after peace is secured with Poland, as the entire forces of the Bolsheviks will be launched against him, so that his ultimate consent to the conditions is fully anticipated.

Mr. Kameneff Heads Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Revel states that a British torpedo boat has arrived at Revel to convey the Russian delegation, comprising Leonid Krassin, accompanied by Mr. Kameneff, President of the Moscow Soviet, who has been appointed to preside over the Russian mission to London, and Mr. Miltin, chairman of the Supreme Council of Economy in Russia, to England, where they will continue negotiations with the western powers. Mr. Krassin is now subordinate to Mr. Kameneff regarding the trade negotiations with the British Government.

Bolshevik peace delegates, under the presidency of Adolph Joffe, have arrived at Riga to open up negotiations on the situation. The interview published herewith is the first authoritative statement of Brazil's situation.

The Soviet Government has recently deposited large amounts of gold in the Esthonian bank at Revel, the last amount being given as 25,000,000 rubles. It is learned from an official quarter that gold will be sent to England to serve as a guarantee for goods sold to Russia in accordance with the agreement which might possibly be arrived at by the conference at London.

The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Narva telegraphs that reliable reports from Moscow state that the British Government proposal regarding a Russo-Polish armistice led to a violent debate among the Soviet leaders. One party pointed out the excellent position the Russian Army was in, and what good chances there were of crushing Poland and furthering the cause of Bolshevism and world revolution. The other side of which Mr. Krassin was the most energetic spokesman, maintained that the principal object which Soviet Russia ought to have in view at the present time was to come to a suitable arrangement with the western powers and restore internal order.

Dr. Marques, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday characterized as absurd the rumors of possible international troubles in South America. Referring to the attitude of the Brazilian Government, he declared in a special interview given to the United Press that in spite of its membership in the League of Nations, Brazil will continue its policy of closest cooperation with the United States and will maintain its profound friendship for the other American republics. He asserted that Brazil has high regard for American ideals and interests.

Dr. Marques said that at the present time the Brazilian Foreign Office is devoting almost its entire attention to building up Brazilian trade and attracting foreign enterprise to Brazil. "In the new international era" said Dr. Marques, "Brazil will continue to pursue, without interruption, its ancient foreign policy of cooperation with the other American nations. The perfect understanding that happily exists among these nations gives assurance for the future and grounds for false all rumors saying that the South American foreign offices are engaged in negotiating high diplomatic problems."

"These rumored problems do not exist. The attention of the Brazilian

SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION CALM

Mobilization by Chile Is Not Believed to Be Prelude to Hostilities — Former Heads of Bolivian Régime Deported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

So far as the Department of State in Washington was aware there were no developments in the last 48 hours to indicate that the situation between Bolivia and Chile has assumed a more serious aspect. While there is considerable uneasiness as to the possibilities growing out of the Bolivian revolution and the Chilean mobilization in the northern provinces, officials here do not believe that the trouble is likely to involve other South American countries.

While it is probable that the Chilean Government regards the revolution as to some extent a reflection of hostile sentiment toward it on the part of the participants in the coup d'état at La Paz, the view is held that the mobilization is not necessarily a prelude to hostilities. In the meantime representatives of the United States and of other foreign governments are using their influence to calm the situation and diplomats here fully expect that those influences will be successful.

The Tacna-Arica situation remains acute, but the new government of Bolivia, however hostile it may be to Chile, is not likely to make any move looking toward war until assurance of support has been given by Peru. As the new government's status is not yet assured, the expectation is that Peru, apart from all other considerations, would deliberate before joining it in an offensive alliance.

Following is the statement issued by the Department of State:

"The Department of State has received two telegrams dated July 16 from the American Minister in La Paz, Bolivia, who reported that the situation remains tranquil.

Minister Maginnis stated that the diplomatic corps in Bolivia has worked in full accord in securing the protection of the lives of political prisoners and fugitives, and said that all the legations in La Paz, except the French and Chilean, have harbored refugees. Practically all the requests of the diplomatic corps have been conceded by Mr. Saavedra and all the members of the old régime, who were believed to be in danger of their lives, have been deported.

The minister stated that on July 16 there were in the legation Jose Luis Tejada, Carlos Gutierrez, former minister of foreign affairs; Carlos Montes, Mr. Cornejo, director of El Tiempo, and Luis Valle, ex-fiscal agent, all of whom were due to be deported that day via Antofagasta. According to the minister's statement, all foreigners have been respected and the de facto government appears to be anxious to secure the friendship of foreign governments.

In addition to the above named the following were deported via Antofagasta on the afternoon of July 16 in special cars on the regular train, and were escorted by a military force, by United States Vice-Consul Paul and by the American Aviator Hudson, who accompanied them as representatives of the American legation: Carlos Crespo, Victor A. Saracho, Forman Prudencio, Minister of War, Carlos Prudencio, Luis Lora, Juan Munoz Reyes, ex-Minister of Finance, Jacinto Teran, Julio De La Vega, Raimundo Gonzales Flor, Cesario Chaves, Minister of Fomento, and Guillermo Añez, Minister of Public Instruction. The first special train arrived safely at Arica on July 15."

Brazil Expects Peace

Foreign Office Occupied With Plans for Trade, Not Considering War

In view of the critical situation developed by the revolution in Bolivia, which has been reported as likely to involve all the leading countries of South America in war, the United Press asked the Brazilian Government for an official statement on the situation. The interview published herewith is the first authoritative statement of Brazil's situation.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Dr. Azevedo Marques, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday characterized as absurd the rumors of possible international troubles in South America. Referring to the attitude of the Brazilian Government, he declared in a special interview given to the United Press that in spite of its membership in the League of Nations, Brazil will continue its policy of closest cooperation with the United States and will maintain its profound friendship for the other American republics. He asserted that Brazil has high regard for American ideals and interests.

Dr. Marques said that at the present time the Brazilian Foreign Office is devoting almost its entire attention to building up Brazilian trade and attracting foreign enterprise to Brazil. "In the new international era" said Dr. Marques, "Brazil will continue to pursue, without interruption, its ancient foreign policy of cooperation with the other American nations. The perfect understanding that happily exists among these nations gives assurance for the future and grounds for false all rumors saying that the South American foreign offices are engaged in negotiating high diplomatic problems."

"These rumored problems do not exist. The attention of the Brazilian

Foreign Office in reality is concentrated on commercial interchange.

"I consider the League of Nations necessary as a factor for the stabilization of the world. The League lies in the international path that Brazil has striven to pursue, and to which it is closely bound by the Constitution.

"Brazil gives its absolute approval to the enforced arbitration of international disputes and to the prevention of wars of conquest. Although honored by a seat in the council of the League of Nations, Brazil is sincerely maintaining perfect understanding with the other powers. At the same time, however, Brazil chooses to maintain the traditional trend of the Brazilian foreign policies.

"Brazil asks only just reparations from the war settlement, made in the spirit of equal rights for all nations. I firmly believe that permanent peace is near, with the international normalization so indispensable to civilization."

The Brazilian Foreign Minister expressed great interest in American presidential elections and especially in regard to the League of Nations and toward the development of closer relations with South America.

Volunteers are said to have organized in the town, so that when the Polish army retires, they may continue the struggle. A difficulty arises on account of arrangements having been made to ultimately hand Vilna over to the Lithuanians in case the population should indulge in unnecessary fighting. The rally to the Polish forces is increasing in strength, and the Bolsheviks are making desperate efforts to win a decisive action before the Poles can organize an effective offensive.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has received an urgent appeal to the Bolsheviks army, pointing out that, despite propaganda, the Polish Communists have failed them and an extra effort will have to be made. In discussing recent reports of General Wrangel having captured 20,000 prisoners, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Polish information indicates that the Bolsheviks troops have been withdrawn from General Wrangel's front and concentrated against the Poles, and it is most unlikely that such a number of prisoners have been taken.

Bolshevik Advance Continues

The latest Bolshevik military communiqué, dated July 18, states that Bolshevik pursuit of the Poles continues energetically southwest of Vilna. In the Lida and Baranovitchi directions, important points eastward of Baranovitchi station have been reached. Westward of Slutsk, the Bolsheviks have occupied the line of the river Lan.

At Dubno, the Poles have been flung back, suffering severe losses. Between Dubno and the River Dniester, fighting of a local nature has taken place. On the Crimean front, fierce fighting is proceeding southward of Orikov town.

As a result of a violent attack, in which the Bolshevik cavalry under General Budenny suffered heavy losses, a Warsaw message states that the Poles were able to enter Rovno and get away all the war matériel which had been stored there. The retreat to prepared lines is now complete, which would account for the small advance recorded in the Bolshevik message.

The Embassy statement in full follows:

"With reference to the arrest of General Gonzales, the Mexican Embassy has received official advice to the effect that the government has obtained complete details as to the conspiracy of said leader, and irrefutable proofs of his complicity in the plot to overthrow the present government. It has been fully established that General Gonzales was the intellectual leader of the various military uprisings that have lately occurred in the Republic.

Because of the prominent part taken by Gonzales in the overthrow of the Carranza government, he and Obregon having marched into Mexico City almost simultaneously after the departure of the Carranza forces, and because of his candidacy for the presidency, more than usual interest is felt here in the outcome of the trial. It will be watched carefully in diplomatic and official circles because of the influence it may have on future developments in Mexico.

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Conflicting Reports of Vilna

The correspondent wires later on Sunday that at a meeting of the Lithuanian National Assembly, it was stated

SOVIET PLANS FOR DECISIVE VICTORY

Attempt Made to Break Polish Army Before the Defense Is Organized—Lithuanians Claim to Have Occupied Vilna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Despite the reports from various sources that the Bolshevik army has occupied Vilna, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor found on inquiry at the Polish Legation that no confirmation had yet been received. The Polish army, according to reports received, is continually increasing in strength and the new lines to which retirement has been made are being consolidated. Obstinate fighting is still in progress in the neighborhood of Vilna.

Volunteers are said to have organized in the town, so that when the Polish army retires, they may continue the struggle. A difficulty arises on account of arrangements having been made to ultimately hand Vilna over to the Lithuanians in case the population should indulge in unnecessary fighting.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister expressed great interest in American presidential elections and especially in regard to the League of Nations and toward the development of closer relations with South America.

Reports that the Soviet armies are under General Brusiloff as commander-in-chief have been denied in a Petrograd journal, according to the correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Helsingfors, as well as the report that General officers are serving in the Soviet army, operating against Poland. Leon Trotsky announces that the commander-in-chief of the Soviet armies is not General Brusiloff, but a 27-year-old officer named Tuhatshovsky, who served as a lieutenant in the army of the former Tsar.

British Labor Leader's Report

Margaret Bondfield, the English Labor leader, who recently returned from Russia, in an interview in the Observer, states that she saw this general and was informed that he defeated Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin and has now broken the army of the Poles.

Officers of the former Tsarist regiments have united with those of the Soviet administration in praising his brilliant strategy. Miss Bondfield says:

"At the very time when the papers at home were talking about the rout of the Red Army, we were there in its midst seeing its absolute confidence in results, and we have now been witness of the fact that the Red offensive has been carried out according to timetable. They have accomplished in three weeks precisely what they said they would."

General Smilka told the delegation that they were not bothering about General Wrangel until they had broken the Polish Army, then he said, it will be General Wrangel's turn.

that, within the last six days, the Lithuanians had occupied 2500 square kilometers of territory evacuated by the Poles.

According to a telegram received from the Russian Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherin, it would appear that the Bolsheviks will soon evacuate Vilna and that a perfect understanding is reigning there between the Bolsheviks and the Lithuanians, who have arrived at Vilna. When the Lithuanians entered the town, the Bolsheviks commissioner declared that the occupied districts would be handed over to the Lithuanians in accordance with the peace treaty recently concluded between Russia and Lithuania.

The Lithuanian Legation in London has issued a statement that, "our peace delegation arrived from Moscow today. Our troops occupied Landvarovo and Vilna. We meet today the Russian army representatives to discuss the evacuation of Lithuanian territory by the Russians."

Reports that the Soviet armies are under General Brusiloff as commander-in-chief have been denied in a Petrograd journal

President Hsu are taking in the turmoil, but the indications are that the President is standing aside while the rival generals fight it out. The contending groups are part and parcel of the military faction, each playing a "lone hand" game and neither of them loyal to the central government.

General Tuan Chi-jui, former Chinese Premier and Minister of War and the head of the Anfu Party, has sustained severe reverses not far from the Chinese capital, according to dispatches to the State Department yesterday. The defeat of the Tuan forces was inflicted by the Chihli forces, the opponents of the Anfu, headed by General Wu Pei-fu, whose removal from the command of the government troops in the Chihli Province was one of the principal causes of the outbreak. A second recent defeat suffered by General Tuan has shifted the fighting from the immediate vicinity of Peking to Lofa, a point on the Peking-Tientsin Railroad.

Details of Fighting

Following is one of the department statements of yesterday giving some details of the fighting:

"The forces under Gen. Chang Tsolin, Military Inspector of Manchuria and Military Governor of the Province of Fengtien, who is opposing the Tuan forces, are said to have arrived 6000 strong in the fighting zone at Peitang and Yangtsun, and the State Department's advices are to the effect that he forced the withdrawal of the Tuan troops from those areas to Lofa, which is on the railroad between Tientsin and Peking. This withdrawal shifted the fighting zone away from the vicinity of Tientsin."

"General Wang, commanding the troops in Peking city, is reported to be taking measures to protect the city from violence at the hands of the Tuan soldiers, 8000 of whom are said to have returned from the fighting area to the vicinity of Peking."

"The department's advices from the American Legation at Peking are to the effect that the Peking authorities have the situation well in hand; that while all the gates of the city have been closed since Saturday night the people of Peking are calm, and that telegraphic communications have been resumed with the outside world."

Reasons for Outbreak

The following summary of events connected with the outbreak was secured from authoritative sources and explains the genesis of the uprising:

"There are no indications that the present trouble confronting the Chinese Government is in any way connected with the long-standing quarrel between North China and South China. The trouble was essentially caused by the rivalry of two factions of the northern military party, the Anfu and the Chihli."

"Most of the offices under the government were held by the Chihli, but the most important positions were in control in the Anfu; the Anfu also had a majority in Parliament; when the Chinese President named Mr. Chow Shu-mu to be Premier and sent his name to be confirmed, the Anfu leaders refused confirmation; the appointment was regarded as designed to undermine the Anfu, of which General Tuan was the leader."

"The Tuan leaders then issued a semi-ultimatum to the President asking him to dismiss from his command General Wu Pei-fu, commander of the government forces in the Chihli Province, and also Mr. Tsao Kun, civil Governor of the Province. They were formally dismissed, but the story goes that they were secretly instructed to continue their official duties."

"General Tuan therupon insisted that they were fully dismissed, but the deposed men retorted that the action of the President was taken under duress and mobilized their troops for a drive on the capital, or, more accurately, for a trial of strength with the Anfu. In the meantime the President dismissed from his command on the Mongolian frontier Gen. Hsu Cheng Chang, who is reputed to be one of the most brilliant men in China and who is also now on his way to Peking to find out what was the reason for his dismissal."

GERMAN DISAPPROVAL OF SPA CONDITIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The ending of the Spa conference has not done much to relieve the general political situation in Germany. The results achieved have disappointed almost everybody. The cabinet is believed to be perilously divided and the People's Party of the great industrialists is threatening to leave the government. According to the Spa correspondents, their real leader, Hugh Stinnes, was in favor of refusing to sign the coal agreement, and, on leaving for Berlin, said, "We have been strangled and deceived."

Demonstrations of protest against the signature have been arranged in several places in industrial Westphalia and it is probable that the miners will themselves decide in unison whether or not they will work the overtime necessary for the production of 2,000,000 tons monthly, which has to be sent to France.

Press comment on the conference is almost unanimously unfavorable. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that the only good thing that can be said of the negotiations is that they were not continued. "Enemy's Spa Triumph," is the heading of a "Deutsche Tageszeitung" article, which sums up: "The conference has signified, not revision, but infraction of the peace of Versailles." The "Tägliche Rundschau" exclaims: "The negotiations at Spa were not negotiations at all, but merely repetitions of the dictation of Versailles."

JAPANESE EAGER TO PRESENT FACTS

Spokesman for Racial Society Asserts They Want Chance to State Their Case Before Congressional Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Hearings on the Japanese problem in California and on the Pacific coast, before the congressional committee, are now under way, following the committee's conference with Gov. William D. Stephens and careful study of the report of the State Board of Control on which Governor Stephens based his recent letter to Secretary Bainbridge Colby, on Japanese immigration and land ownership.

George Shimo, the Japanese "potato king," in testimony before the committee, said that the question is racial, not economic. The objection was to the presence of a race impossible of assimilation. Mr. Shimo held that assimilation was possible. Albert Johnson, Representative from Washington and chairman of the committee, said it would be impossible in the 20 days allotted to the hearing to examine all those who were desirous of being heard. "We hope to hear all sides," he stated. "We therefore have instructed the different groups representing the different interests to select their witnesses and have them ready."

Kanzaki, secretary of the Japanese Association of America, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Japanese were given the opportunity to present the facts before the committee. They were not disturbed about the congressional investigation but they were much concerned over the initiative measure on which the people of California will vote in November. If that should carry it would immediately put into effect prohibition of land ownership in California by Japanese.

Governor Hart of Washington has requested the committee to visit State, where, he says, a condition exists as deserving of congressional action as in California.

Sub-Committees Formed

Investigation of Japanese Problem is Made Along Three Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which is investigating the Japanese situation on the Pacific coast, has divided its activities among three sub-committees, to enable it to "accomplish even a portion of the work immediately in hand," Albert Johnson, chairman, announced here yesterday.

Hearings by the sub-committees will be held in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Fresno and other points in California until Thursday night, when the committee will leave for Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

After the testimony and exhibits conducted during the present trip of the committee have been put in form, sub-committee will return to the coast with the transcript to recheck it before the report is submitted to Congress, Mr. Johnson said.

No attempt will be made by the committee at this time to study border immigration problems in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, but an independent investigation will be made by a sub-committee in November, the chairman said.

LIVING WAGE IS MINERS' DEMAND

Official of Union Says \$6 a Day Is Necessary and That Cost of Coal Need Not Go Higher

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—In arguing for the mine workers before the Anthracite Coal Commission here yesterday, Philip Murray, vice-president of the union, declared that the outstanding development of the hearings which are drawing to a close is "the establishment for all time in this industry of the principle of the living wage."

"The operators have declared repeatedly their acceptance of this principle and their purpose to adhere to it and have stated that the sole point of difference with us is one of fact, as to what constitutes a living wage and how it should be determined," Mr. Murray continued. "It was not until the cross-examination that we secured from the operators the amazing statement that a mine worker can live and support a family on American standards on a wage of \$3.34 per day."

"When we sought to demonstrate by an inquiry into the monopolistic domination of the industry and its abnormally large earnings, direct and indirect, that our just wage demands could be met and the increase absorbed by the operators out of their profits without an increase in the price of coal to the consumer, we encountered a technical objection from the operators, who raised the question as to the jurisdiction of the commission to go into matters of costs, prices, profits and monopoly."

"We submit that we have established beyond contradiction the following points:

"1. Anthracite workers are not now receiving a living wage.

"2. A living wage in this industry would be largely in excess of the maximum earnings which the operators show in their own table.

"3. Our demand for a minimum wage of \$6 per day, with differentials, is reasonable and conservative."

On the question of union recognition, Mr. Murray said:

"There can be no industrial peace

or accelerated production in the anthracite industry until the United Mine Workers of America are given a full and complete recognition of their union. This is no threat. It is merely the statement of a fact. It cannot have, nor does it claim it can have, the influence over the great body of mine workers which it should have until the operators accord it complete recognition."

ALLEGED CRUELTY DENIED BY GREEKS

Rumor Emanating From Constantinople of Shooting of Kemalist Soldiers Is Contradicted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Addressing the National Association of American Manufacturers here yesterday, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, discussed the preferential features of the Jones Merchant Marine Act, particularly Section 28, which has been subject to strong criticism by foreign shipping interests because of the preferential treatment in overland rates it accords to goods and persons to be transported in American bottoms.

Chairman Benson charged that foreign shipping interests, particularly on the Pacific coast, had been conducting strong propaganda, mixed with threats, against this provision of the law, and were trying to defeat the purpose of the proviso, namely the encouragement of an American merchant marine sufficient to handle all the business offered.

Admiral Benson said in explanation of the controversial clause of the act:

"Foreign shipping interests, particularly those operating from the Pacific coast, have conducted a propaganda from the provisions of Section 28 in the hope of decaying commercial organizations and shippers into open opposition of the provisions of this section.

The usual method employed is to threaten that unless Section 28 is repealed, these foreign carriers will divert their vessel operations from the American ports on the Pacific either to Vancouver, British Columbia, or to ports of the Atlantic or the Gulf; a plan, which, if successful, would only serve to congest Atlantic and Gulf ports and denude Pacific ports of commercial export movement.

Effect of Section 28

"During such period as Section 28 should be in effect as governing shipments to or from any foreign port, or a port in possession of the United States, merchandise moving in such trade in foreign steamers would be required to pay the full domestic inland freights, plus ocean rates charged by such foreign steamship company.

"If, at such times, export merchandise were to move in American steamers, it would be entitled to the benefit of the lowest through rate or the lowest proportional equalizing export rate over rail lines subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. If, therefore, merchandise in export or import is routed by American water carriers, it will, under all conditions, whether of enforcement or non-enforcement of Section 28, be entitled to the lowest preferential rail rate available for such traffic.

"Section 28 will not be enforced unless there is adequate American tonnage to handle all business offered.

This is a policy that is not subject to interpretation. It is clearly set forth in the provisions of Section 28, as enacted.

"Neither the board nor Interstate Commerce Commission has authority to enforce the provisions of Section 28 as affecting the business of foreign carriers to or from a port in a possession or dependency of the United States, unless ample tonnage is available.

"In harmony with such requirement, if Section 28 were enforced with regard to Far East movements, the board would supply any deficiencies in American tonnage in operation from Pacific ports, in order that the movement of commerce through those ports shall in no manner be restricted.

Division Impossible

"To any person who makes a study of the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act in connection with authority vested by the Transportation Act 1920, in the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be apparent that attempts by foreign carriers to carry out their threats to divert movements from Pacific ports must fail, and for the following reasons:

"If foreign carriers were to transfer their vessel operations to Vancouver, for instance, as threatened, and the section were enforced with regard to Far East ports, neither through rates nor export preferential rail rates could then be applied for merchandise moving through Vancouver, unless it were handled from that port in American documented vessels.

"Such merchandise moving in foreign ships would be required to pay the full local rail charges between the point of origin or destination in the United States and the point where the lines of the rail carrier cross the border between Canada and the United States.

"This differential in itself plus the Canadian rail rate would be a greater handicap against foreign steamers than would be the domestic rate to a Pacific coast American port."

The property in dispute, although assessed a year ago at \$10,700, according to counsel, carries mortgages aggregating \$175,000.

"We submit that we have established beyond contradiction the following points:

"1. Anthracite workers are not now receiving a living wage.

"2. A living wage in this industry would be largely in excess of the maximum earnings which the operators show in their own table.

"3. Our demand for a minimum wage of \$6 per day, with differentials, is reasonable and conservative."

On the question of union recognition, Mr. Murray said:

"There can be no industrial peace

MERCHANT MARINE ACT IS DISCUSSED

Rear Admiral Benson Explains Preferential Provisions of Jones Bill—Says Foreign Interests Using Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Addressing the National Association of American Manufacturers here yesterday, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, discussed the preferential features of the Jones Merchant Marine Act, particularly Section 28, which has been subject to strong criticism by foreign shipping interests because of the preferential treatment in overland rates it accords to goods and persons to be transported in American bottoms.

Chairman Benson charged that foreign shipping interests, particularly on the Pacific coast, had been conducting strong propaganda, mixed with threats, against this provision of the act:

"Foreign shipping interests, particularly those operating from the Pacific coast, have conducted a propaganda from the provisions of Section 28 in the hope of decaying commercial organizations and shippers into open opposition of the provisions of this section.

The usual method employed is to threaten that unless Section 28 is repealed, these foreign carriers will divert their vessel operations from the American ports on the Pacific either to Vancouver, British Columbia, or to ports of the Atlantic or the Gulf; a plan, which, if successful, would only serve to congest Atlantic and Gulf ports and denude Pacific ports of commercial export movement.

Admiral Benson said in explanation of the controversial clause of the act:

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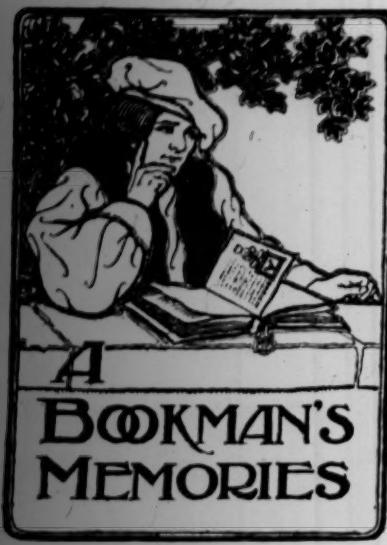
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Stephen Phillips

A New York church announced for Sunday evening—a community service.

Curious, like the Athenians, for the new thing, I attended. The service was a succession of surprises, but the chief surprise and the chief interest was when the curate, instead of reading the lesson from the Bible, informed the congregation that he had selected for their edification "Marpessa" by Stephen Phillips. He did not read it very well; and sometimes he paused to draw attention to a passage of "surpassing beauty." He dwelt, I remember, with immense approval on the opening line—"Wounded with beauty in the summer night."

Sitting there and listening, I said to myself, "This is surely a very unusual proceeding, this reading a long poem to a very attentive congregation in an Episcopal church in the Empire City; and after a while I found some solace in recalling that Stephen Phillips was a son of the Rev. Stephen Phillips, D. D., Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral.

The community service proceeded, and as much of it had little to do with religion, yet quite proper, and of character to which I would not hesitate to invite the strictest of my relations, I fell to thinking of Stephen Phillips, and going over in memory his "Marpessa" moved me to tranquil and sweet remembrances, for Phillips had the secret of beauty, and of brief pathos: of careful beauty such as:

And live in simple music, country songs, And mournful ballads by the winter fire

I saw him first in a London drawing-room in the early nineties. He had not then made his great success; he had not then achieved what might have seemed to be impossible; he had not then persuaded London managers, astute men like Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Sir George Alexander, that there was a public, a paying public, a packed, cheering public for the poetic drama.

His great year was 1900. On October 31 "Herod" was produced at Her Majesties Theater with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree (the never took the worst part), as Herod. It was a wonderful occasion. Poets were jubilant, and they whispered one to another between the acts that Sir George Alexander the was untitled then like Tree, and like Tree, never out of the movement), had commissioned and accepted for production "Faola and Francesca" by Stephen Phillips. Those were great days. The first night of "Herod" was an event. Between the acts an eminent poet said to me: "What price 'Charley's Aunt' now?" And we all went home mouthing as much as we could remember of—

I dreamed last night of a dome of beaten gold

To be a counter-glorify to the sun.

And we whispered: To me it seems that they who grasp the world.

The kingdom and the power and the glory.

Most pay with deepest misery of spirit.

Atoning unto God for a brief brightness.

Great day! When I reached home, I remembered that I dug out from the cupboard under the stairs my own poetic tragedy called "The Unpardonable Sin," and began to polish it.

But memory is traveling as fast as that champion horse, Man o' War. I must draw rein. I was saying that I first met Stephen Phillips in a London drawing-room in the early nineties. He was already a poet, known to the inner circle, but not yet famous. I think he had recently published the lovely "Lyrics" and "The Apparition," than which I doubt if he ever wrote anything finer:

She had forgotten nothing, yet
Gider she seemed, and still,
All quietly she took my kiss,
Even as a mother will.

And before these, some years before, in 1890, he was one of the four friends who published at Oxford a slender, brown paper-covered pamphlet of poetry called "Primavera." The other friends were Laurence Binyon, his cousin; Manmohan Ghose, and A. S. Cripps.

But I am still in that London drawing-room. He came in; he stalked to a corner and stood there very erect, rather severe, without any intention of making himself agreeable, as writers of prose try to do. A minor poet who happened to be sitting by my side nudged me and whispered—"Stephen Phillips." I examined him. He was a fine figure; but a singularly stiff one; and his clear, cold blue eyes did not invite one to slap him on the back and say: "Well, and how are things going?" He had regular features, a strong chin, and a chiseled nose. I was still looking at him and saying over to myself:

And all the blue of thee will go to the sky.

And all thy laughter to the river's run;

But yet . . .

They tumbling hair will in the West be seen.

And all thy trembling bosom in the dawn;

But yet . . .

I was murmuring these lines to myself when the minor poet who was sit-

ting next to me, looking straight at Stephen Phillips, said—"Did you ever see anything so exactly like a Roman emperor on a coin?"

We met several times after that but he never relaxed his unbending attitude. It may have been merely shyness. One heard of him from time to time, and gleaned particulars of his life—how he had been an actor with Frank Benson's company, and an army coach; how he had a passion for cricket and how in the end, after his great success he settled down at Ashford in Middlesex, to live by his pen, by poetry, and the poetic drama, and to suffer money and other troubles. He was not a good manager of his own affairs, better than Francis Thompson, but worse than the humblest commuter. But he must have had moments of ecstasy when he sat down to print the press notices that are printed at the end of most of his books. Again and again it was said that nothing like his work had been seen since Browning and Tennyson. And he had the memory, too, of the success he won in 1897 when his "Poems" were "crowned" by The Academy and he received as a prize 100 guineas, which went much farther in those days.

But it is a sorry business for a poet to be obliged to live by his verse. In 1915 Martin Harvey produced his "Armageddon" at the New Theater, London. No, The Academy would not have crowned that. But there was something of the old chaste fire, tranquil beauty and sensitive interpretation in "Panama and Other Poems" published in 1915.

When he passed away four and a half years ago, his fellow poets wrote beautiful things about him, for every one was touched at remembering this most successful and most unfortunate poet who used our sweet and flexible English tongue with a distinction of simplicity, a sense of gliding beauty, and a nice taste in words that is not given to many. And but the other day, on July 3, his brother, Harold D. Phillips, who is organist at the Penobscot Body Institute in Baltimore, published in the New York Evening Post an article of memories of the poet. It is very well written, but rather severe, very severe, and unlike most articles, it makes me long for more.

But this is mere curiosity. His poetry is with us, and for me there is now the memory of hearing "Marpessa" read in a church in place of the Lesson, which almost makes me smile; and when I come to think of it I did see Stephen Phillips smile once.

It was when I told him the story of "Herod," Beerbohm Tree and the Head Carpenter at Her Majesties Theater.

Two days before the performance

Tree called a rehearsal of the scenery of "Herod" without actors, without speech. Beerbohm Tree and the Head Carpenter sat in the dress circle and watched the magnificent scenery pass across the stage from the first scene to the last. They sat in silence. There was no hitch. Just before the end Beerbohm Tree turned to the Head Carpenter and said—"Well, Johnson, what do you think of the scenery now?"

To which the Head Carpenter replied—"Governor, it'll take mighty fine words to carry it."

The Kensington Rune Stone

In 1492, as is perhaps better known than what happened in any other American year except 1776, Columbus discovered America; but in 1362, says the Kensington Rune Stone, America was already discovered and there were eight Goths and twenty Norsemen on exploration journey from Vinland through the western region." Twenty odd years ago a farmer near Kensington, Minnesota, found the stone, but the extreme improbability that any eight Goths and twenty Norsemen, even granting they had reached America, could have got so far west, helped discredit the authenticity of the record and support the belief that its mysterious characters had been carved by somebody much later than Goth or Norsemen, perhaps a patient humorist hoping to puzzle historians.

Strawberries are 75 kronen, or nominally \$12 a pound. Pre-war cakes and tarts can be bought, such as the famous Mohnkuchen, a rich pastry stuffed with poppy seeds, but one cake will cost you as much as a pound's weight of the best chocolates at home. And today, in the chief hotels of Vienna, not even money will buy a hot bath, except once a week, on a Saturday morning.

The Fate of the Middle Class

So you must go out into the suburban streets and lanes of the city, if you would compel the truth to come in. The very poor you have always with you, day and night, at every street corner, begging. Workers once on the poverty line are fairly well off, owing to the big rise in wages, dubious though their wage-getting is, with industry living from hand to mouth for lack of raw material and fuel. But slowly, steadily and in silence, the middle class is passing away. Not only is it inarticulate; it is all but invisible. Its members have no money to lunch or dine in the restaurants as they used, or to sit in the cafés, to go to the theaters or to lounge in the cabarets and dancing-halls; they just creep to and fro between their offices and their homes, hiding their shabby clothes. In this class you must reckon the small official, of whom the number has vastly increased; for every official who served the Austrian empire, the Austrian republic is served by five; then, too, from all points of the compass they have been driven in upon Vienna out of the lands lost to her by the Peace of St. Germain. And you must reckon also the once rich whom here, as elsewhere, war, sternness of sermons, is drilling in the ranks of the new poor.

Will this middle class altogether disappear? For its children must drift into the industrial world, are officially warned that they must by the universities, which advise youths to drop their courses for professional life in favor of the technical classes that almost promise a livelihood. High schools for girls are shut.

Vienna will give her children music as long as she has one krore note to rub against another. To study music is a part of Viennese education no less natural than for an Austrian girl to learn to curtsey or a boy to kiss hands.

But how high now is the cost of music lessons! The cost of a concert, as educational, puts that side of musical study out of reach. And then you must remember that a set of Czerny's Exercises and a satchelful of schoolbooks will be worth a king's ransom.

The high price of books in general and foreign books in chief means that the mind of Central Europe is sentenced to a long term of solitary confinement. (A single copy of a short history of Poland, published in the Home University Library, which costs not 50 cents in America, cost me what used to be \$12.) For the last six years the libraries of Vienna have been starved of foreign thought; natural science, politics, economics, ethics—she is eating her heart out for the newest tidings of these things, and at the present there is none to satisfy her. She to whom the arts have been the breath of life must now learn to think of them as luxuries beyond her means.

VIENNA IN BLACK AND WHITE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Given her love for the color of life, the black bread of Vienna's poverty must be bitter indeed. Bread of charity much of it is, too, the charity of the foreigner; and what can be more bitter than that, though her children are the rosier for it? Many of them now do not look as unhappy little creatures as the small Berliners. Down in the gardens along the Danube Joseph Quay, near the Danube Canal, a happy little swarm works off in the

sunlight with new music, of which vast rolls are waiting for export, but the time for Viennese light opera is not yet, though foreign speculators are busy buying up production rights for a mere song, in the hope of listeners some day. So for the present she must abide patiently in her cell.

Nor can she be reached through her newspapers. Not only is the price of them always rising; their foreign news service is hopelessly and without exception bad. Yet how can they be better served? What newspaper in Austria nowadays can afford the luxury of "Our Special Correspondent?"

Austria's whole productivity is being throttled by compulsory state control. In agriculture, for instance,

nurseries trees more than 35 feet high. To encourage the planting of tree farms on the plains, the Canadian Forestry Association, in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Forestry, has sent to the west this year a special railway coach which will tour the country for four months, bringing to the plainmen the gospel of forestation and conservation. It left Winnipeg the second week in June and will be on the road four months, covering as much as possible of the three prairie provinces. Competent foresters and lecturers are in charge of the car, and at each point visited lectures will be given on tree planting, forestation and reforestation. A moving picture machine will demonstrate to the eye what has been accomplished in various parts of the world by tree planting, and the foresters will give a practical demonstration of how a tree belt should be laid out to get the best results, and how the planting should be done. Schools will be visited and the pupils told about the desirability of putting trees on the plains.

A Mitchell of Lethbridge, who is in charge of the forestry coach, recently said, "The plains would have been covered with trees perhaps centuries ago if the wind currents had been different. For a great part of the year, the wind blows from west to east. Consequently the tree seeds have to fight their way against the currents. If the wind had blown more from east to west long ago, the seeds would have been carried westward and it is not too much to say that by now the plains would have been covered with belts of forest growth. By assisting nature in her plantings, by preventing forest fires, by instructing farmers in the care of forest belts, we are confident the next generation will look upon a far different western Canada from that of their ancestors. Every farm will have its forest belt. In southern Alberta where irrigation is extensively practiced trees will line the banks of all the ditches and give new beauty to the plains."

Whether it happened exactly as here recorded or not, we may believe that the small boys of Bound Brook are happy to think that it was so. At any rate, the small boys and girls, as well as the grown-up boys and girls of the town, each Fourth of July make a pilgrimage to this place, now preserved as a kind of civic park under the name of Washington Camp Ground. Here they once more run up the flag with its increased cluster of stars.

It is strange that country-wide pilgrimages are not made to this spot to commemorate the alleged first official raising of the American flag, but perhaps by 1977 it will be more universally known and a bicentennial will be held there in memory of the event.

AMERICAN FLAG

People of Bound Brook, New Jersey, claim that a mountain just back of their suburban village has the enviable honor of being the first spot where the American flag was officially raised. True the evidence is purely circumstantial, but very convincing at that. To the people of Bound Brook, it is unquestionable.

The American forefathers were evidently careless about the way they recorded the beginnings of traditions, just as careless, in fact, as most other forefathers. It is generally left to the imagination of the next generation to put two and two together and produce a picturesque story of how certain things came to be.

Thus we have the rock upon which the several hundred thousand passengers in that trans-Atlantic liner of tradition, the Mayflower, landed. We may picture them as standing there in artistically composed groups, clad in their traditional Puritan garb, with wide hats, or neat bonnets, and freshly laundered and starched linen collars standing out stiffly around their necks.

Thus we have also the much honored and sung Betsey Ross. It is told that a certain small boy has written a play of the event of the making of the first flag, which runs thus:

BETSEY ROSS AND THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG

Act I.

Private (to Lieutenant)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

Lieutenant—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act II.

Lieutenant (to Major)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

Major—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act III.

Major (to Colonel)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

Colonel—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act IV.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act V.

George Washington (to Betsey Ross)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

Betsey Ross—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Colonel—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Major (to Colonel)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

Colonel—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act VI.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act VII.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act VIII.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act IX.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act X.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act XI.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act XII.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act XIII.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't it fierce we ain't got no flag?

George Washington—Yea, gee, ain't it fierce?

Act XIV.

Colonel (to George Washington)—Gee, ain't

STRIKES IN FRANCE HINDER TRAVELERS

Appeal to Visitors Thought to Be Inadvisable While Such Unsettled Conditions Prevail on Railways and Elsewhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BORDEAUX, France.—A large number of travelers, chiefly American and British, with a considerable addition also of Spanish and French, who have all suffered inconveniences and discomforts of an extreme degree in their recent journeys through parts of France, feel that they should vent their grievances about certain important facts which it is clear neither the French Government, the French railway companies, nor any other responsible authorities will make known, and upon which it is strongly desirable that the foreign traveling public should be enlightened for its own advantage and to prevent much bitter disappointment and the engendering of unnecessarily hard feelings against some aspects of the French situation of today. The main point is that traveling in France at present is not by any means what it is represented to be. In the north and by some south-easterly routes it is tolerable; upon others it is barely so.

The Americans in the case make a point of the fact that France in various parts of the world is appealing to foreign peoples to come and travel in her country again. She does this by magnificent colored posters in the United States, in England and elsewhere. Never have such splendid posters, of the most artistic design and coloring, been placed on the walls as are pasted up on the French stations everywhere. This, then, is a definite official invitation for which France is responsible. It leads to thousands of people visiting the country, who would not do so if they knew the truth. France is not now in a position to accommodate them. Her hotel accommodation is short and poor, her economic circumstances are disadvantageous—all except the exchange—her traveling facilities are inferior, everywhere, in cities, trains and all public places there is an unbearable crush, and some of the complainers have noted with sadness that French courtesy is not what it used to be.

Conditions Declared Normal

On the occasion of the recent French railway strikes there was considerable misrepresentation as to the state of things and this caused direst inconvenience to travelers. After the first day or two of the strike it was intimated, apparently officially, in all the French newspapers, the intelligence being transferred to foreign newspapers also, that the strike so far as certain important systems were concerned, had been grappled with and that the services on those systems had become normal again. One of these systems, and one at the moment which was perhaps the most important of all, was that of the Orleans railway, leading from the Spanish frontier at Irun through Bordeaux to Paris.

It was definitely stated, not on one day but on various successive days, that on this, the Orleans system, the situation was quite normal—stated precisely in those words. How far it was normal may be left to the judgment of those who consider the facts. Large numbers of persons at this time were traveling north from Gibraltar (coming from the east) from the south of Spain, from Madrid and other parts. At Madrid, knowing of the French strikes, they had their doubts, but were reassured by the official statements, and consequently proceeded, although again caused some doubt by being informed that they should leave Madrid by a night train and not by one in the morning, as usual, owing to different arrangements at the frontier, where a change had to be made. However, trusting to statements, they departed.

On arrival at Hendaye, the French place for changing trains, just over the frontier, they awoke to the truth. They had to wait there for a matter of three hours and then proceed to Bordeaux by a slow train, stopping at every station, and were considered fortunate to have that. Their baggage could not go with them, and was not again seen until some days afterward—but this is a regular experience in France in these days. Had this train been approximately level with its own very liberal time-table it would have done.

White Skirts

of Crepe de Chine and Georgette

Few women can resist the White Skirt of Georgette or crepe de chine.

They are lovely, filmy, gloriously cool, flattering the blouse and forming with its aid a charming outfit for the summer's day. Effective wide tucks, silk braid edging and drawn work vie in catching one's attention when making a selection.

Other Skirt models in tubable summer materials, novelty silks, white flannels, serges and checks and plaids in prices from \$7.98 to \$45.00.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Third Floor

reached Bordeaux in time to catch another train to Paris, but it was more than three hours late.

Hotel Full

The travelers were dumped down on the platform at Bordeaux at 1 o'clock in the morning, without the slightest regard for their situation by the railway or other authorities. The big hotel with an entrance on the station had thoughtfully put a notice up outside to the effect that it had no room and would not open its doors. They were closed and all was dark. So it was with the rest of Bordeaux, and the jaded Americans and British wandered in some cases for hours in search of accommodation.

At 11 o'clock the next morning another train of an emergency character was set en route. It moved somewhat faster than the other, but there can hardly ever have been a case of more uncomfortable traveling. Not merely were the compartments packed tight, but the corridors were hopelessly jammed with people, some of whom had to stand upright on their feet for the whole 12 hours of their journey. Those who escaped this trial only did so by sitting on the floor, when they could squeeze the room to do so, or on their small baggage.

Somewhat they arrived at Paris, with firm determination to do most of their traveling by sea in future when it was possible to do it, and not to trust the French about the state of their railways and their strikes, upon the latter of which they evidently desired to place the best possible complexion. It is only right to add that north of Paris the condition of things was much better, and in fact really normal.

Soldiers Guard the Stations

This, let it be granted, was during the trials of a strike period, and allowance might be made for most things except the misrepresentation. On this long system, upon which the state of things was said to be "normal," it is the fact that there were soldiers with drawn bayonets all the way, soldiers at the stations, soldiers at the bridges. Travelers who have to endure discomforts naturally become a little captious, and they could not help observing that permanent ways were in a bad and much neglected state, that weeds were growing all about them and that they did not look like the railways of a country that had finished with the big war a year and a half before.

If, with the benefit of the exchange, the meals provided in the trains are cheap—eight francs—they are also microscopic. It has, however, to be considered that France is wrestling with severe difficulties in the matter of economics and food supplies. Again significance is attached to the fact that, as it appears, almost anything is used for money, but especially postage stamps, which are in free circulation, often done up into little mixed packets to make up a franc's worth. But much worse than this is the circumstance that tokens used in the midst of the stress of the war period, which were not money at all, have been produced again and put in circulation. Thus at Bordeaux one received an iron token issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne in 1917 and supposed to stand for 10 centimes. This sort of stuff passes freely in circulation; nobody seems to care what he gets in change. A state of demoralization is thus represented, which calls for deep consideration.

France Not in a Working Mood

These travelers, American and British, became a little critical, fell occasionally into conversation with the French travelers with a view to discovering the general French attitude toward various important matters, and they came to the conclusion that much of the general neglect and listlessness that were apparent in so many different directions were due to the idea that Germany might be made to pay up so much that France would not need to work properly for a long time to come, that the working mood is not in France at present and that, disillusioned as to the results of war, even when victorious, she is falling into many errors of a most ridiculous character and cherishing mistaken feelings against those who are her friends.

The feeling among the observers, who have not taken their time from the newspapers or from the statements of cabinet ministers, but have judged with their own eyes and ears, is that France must work more and complain less, or there will be but a sorry future for her. The travelers also recognize that France cannot avoid some of the difficulties and inconveniences of traveling in her country at present, but they urge that in such case, not having the accommodation expected, she should not invite foreign peoples to travel there as she never brought into these industrial

WOMEN'S CHARTER OF FREEDOM GAINED

From October Next British Women Will Enjoy Same Privileges as Men Undergraduates—Social Emancipation of Maids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Charles Hobhouse, presiding over the "at home" of the Eighty Club, announced

that a new departure in the policy of the club had been made by enrolling women among the members. Women have done valiant work for the politics which the Eighty Club represents, and no doubt will rival the men members in brilliant speechifying which is the hall mark of the club. The same departure has been made by the Society of Antiquaries, which has elected two ladies as Fellows of the Society, and now that women have been granted their "Charter of Freedom" at Oxford—the Women's Charter having been finally approved at Convocation—from October next women will enjoy the same privileges as the men undergraduates, including caps and gowns. The various women's colleges, Lady Margaret's Hall, Somerville College, St. Hilda's Hall and St. Hugh's College become a corporate part of the uni-

versities, and yet it is the class which should, above every other, be placed on some footing of partnership because they have really been partners from time immemorial. This class is known as domestic service, and a good deal of tinkering has been going on lately, and schemes, mostly savoring of the cat that is wild, have been started and weighed in the balance and found wanting because the conditions of this particular industry have not been understood, and "x" equal to nothing on earth has been the foundation of the argument. Reforms Needed

A well-known writer on Labor, Charles Booth, says: "Domestic service, though lucrative and in many ways luxurious, is not popular." Miss Clementina Black, another tried sympathizer with Labor, says: "Domestic service gives widespread dissatisfaction. Men of science have devoted years to the study of the lives and habits of the smallest insects, while the study of human beings is not considered worthy so much as a name"; and in saying this she touches the root of the matter, and because the study is one of human nature and not domestic service, it is human nature that has to be reformed, and then the industry will be reformed at the same time.

It is interesting to hear what a writer in the thirties of the last century has to say a propos of French servants. It holds up the mirror to the condition of the English employers, a condition that seems quietly accepted by the writer. Incidentally one may remark that the French bonne à tout faire has the advantage of a bonus on her marketings, and is in some ways a partner of the kitchen, but there is more in it than that, and these observations of nearly 100 years ago might well be applied now.

The House Servant in France

"The bondage of the house servant in France," writes Leitch Ritchie, "has no degradation in it. They cannot understand the absurd and insolent hauteur of English masters and mistresses. They feel that although servants they are men and women like their betters, or rather they have no betters except in the accidental circumstances of situation. A girl may be seen walking side by side, sometimes arm in arm, with her mistress along the street, and the familiarity breeds no contempt; while among the spectators there cannot be any doubt as to the relative rank of the parties, the maid confining herself scrupulously to the dress of her class.

"In her application for employment, the servant shows clearly the footing on which she wishes to engage her self. She does not advertise: 'Wants a place'; a young woman to do for a family, as in England; but: 'Madame Julie, who understands plain cooking, is ambitious of undertaking the situation of servant of all work,' or a demoiselle of a reasonable age, and of highest respectability, has the honor of proposing to manage the kitchen department." And there is no doubt that department has been managed in France better than in England, though the mills are grinding slowly in the refining process, and certainly there is at present a much better outlook.

The old servant may be quoted as contrast, whose autocratic behavior compelled his master to say that he must part, to which he replied that he though roving did no good to anyone, and he considered his master would be much more sensible if he remained at home! It did not enter his head that he was the one to leave.

Of course there are difficulties to be overcome, as in all new experiments.

In times of prosperity all might be well, in cases of losses there might be friction, but it is worth trying. Mr. Clynes mentions the case of a factory owner who said to Robert Owen, that if his workmen liked they could save him £10,000 a year by less waste and by better work. The reply of Robert Owen was in the form of a question; he asked the employer why he did not offer the men £5,000 a year to do it.

Now there is a large industrial class that, look where you will in any magazine, paper or periodical, is

never brought into these industrial

KING GEORGE OPENS NEW WAR MUSEUM

Imperial Museum Records Efforts of All Ranks and All Classes in War Cooperating as Parts of a Living Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, recently opened at the Crystal Palace the Imperial War Museum and exhibition which has been under preparation for a considerable time. The vast collection, which will doubtless be viewed by visitors from all parts of the world, is intended to be permanently housed in the massive glass structure of the Crystal Palace, which has itself suffered such vicissitudes of place and purpose.

The character of the museum was clearly indicated by the King, in his opening speech, when he stated that "it records faithfully and impartially the efforts of all ranks in the field, and of all classes at home, the private as well as the commander, the worker in the workshop as well as the statesman in the Council Chamber. It also recognizes, in concrete form, the progress in modern war is no longer the achievement of a few leaders, or of a professional class, but the result of the devoted and heroic work of millions of men and women, cooperating as parts of one vast living machine."

Future Estimate

"We cannot tell." His Majesty continued, "with what eyes future generations will regard this museum, nor what ideas it will arouse in their minds. We hope and pray that, realizing all we have done and suffered, they will look back upon war, its instruments, and its organizations, as belonging to a dead past. But to us it stands, not for a group of trophies won from a beaten enemy, not for a symbol of pride of victory, but as an embodiment and a lasting memorial of common effort and common sacrifice, which, under the guidance of divine Providence, vindicated liberty and right to the peoples of the world."

A remarkably representative gathering greeted the King and Queen on their arrival at the Palace. Behind the platform from which His Majesty delivered his opening speech, steeply sloping rows of seats were occupied by prominent persons, among whom were representatives of the Cabinet, many members of the diplomatic corps, headed by the French Ambassador, the American and Japanese ambassadors, the Portuguese and Chinese ministers and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. Representatives of the dominions beyond the seas were also in attendance.

Value to the Historian

The galleries flanking the platform were occupied by the bands of the Brigade of Guards, while spread out in front was an immense audience. The trustees of the palace presented

an address of welcome to the King, who referred in his reply to the fact that the Crystal Palace and its grounds had been secured for the use of the nation. It would have been an irreparable loss to the capital of the Empire, His Majesty declared. If the vast building and its beautiful site, intimately associated as they both were with the history of the reign of Queen Victoria, had ceased to be available for public use and enjoyment. The hope was expressed that, for centuries to come, the Palace might continue worthily to serve the purposes assigned to it by Parliament as "a place for education and recreation, and for the promotion of industry, commerce and art."

There are numerous trophies of captured German aircraft, a particularly interesting exhibit, in this section, being portions of the Zeppelin airplane. This machine was built almost entirely of wood and with it the Germans intended to fly the Atlantic and afterwards use the machine for propaganda work in the United States. This was before the entry of America into the war. Some idea of its vast size may be gathered from the fact that its landing-wheels were eight feet in diameter.

A comprehensive range of aircraft instruments is shown illustrating the great development achieved during the course of the war. These include wireless instruments—with which demonstrations of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony are being given—and every type of aerial camera used both by the British and German air forces throughout the war.

Development of Armament

The development of armament is similarly illustrated from 1914, when rifles, shotguns and revolvers were used in aerial combat, down to the latest types of twin machine guns each firing over 600 rounds per minute, and the light guns which fire shells of one pound and upwards. The earliest types of aerial bombs are represented by the grenade with pieces of rope attached by way of tails which were flung by hand from the machine. In striking contrast to this is the giant bomb weighing 3,000 pounds and measuring over 12 feet in height which, had not the armistice intervened, would have been used on raids to Berlin.

In the parachute section a little-known feature of air force work is brought to light by the exhibit of a parachute constructed of black material such as was used for dropping British intelligence agents over the enemy's lines at night. While airships themselves are too large to be included in the collection, they are represented by models and by various components. In this section, the car of the Beta—which was used in 1914 to convey the original British Expeditionary Forces to France—is of special interest.

NEW AERIAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Canada's first aerial passenger service line has now been established between this city and Muskoka, Ontario's summer resort. The venture has been launched by Col. W. G. Barker, V. C., one of the "aces" of the great war. The machine now in service is an H. S. 21 hydroplane, equipped with a 425-horse power Liberty motor, fitted to carry six passengers and a pilot.

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AUSTRALIAN LABOR OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

Although Mr. Hughes and President of Arbitration Court Do Not See Eye to Eye, Labor Is Turning to Political Weapon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With too many cooks stirring the industrial broth in Australia, any development is possible, but the pessimism which hung like a cloud over the Commonwealth is lifting. It is too soon to say that a reaction against industrial militancy has set in but the collapse of a deadlock in the building trade and the same reasoned utterances of the new Labor Premier of New South Wales are good grounds for optimism.

Defeated at the last federal elections, mainly because Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop for Victoria, joined forces with them, and Mr. Ryan, the former Queensland Premier became their campaign director, Australian Labor was inclined to throw itself into the arms of the Direct Actionists and Industrial Revolutionaries. The Labor victory in New South Wales, the very uncertain position of the Hughes' government, and the influence of the more experienced leaders, have turned Labor's eyes again to the political weapon.

Severe criticisms of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, and the antagonism shown by several representative employers to the so-called one-sided effect of the court, have had the effect of inducing Labor generally to look with more favor on the much maligned court.

Court Undermanned

Unfortunately the Arbitration Court is so undermanned that long periods elapse before cases can come before it, and this state of things is a direct inducement to the workers to strike and thus force a swift hearing. The prestige of the court has been affected by the somewhat contemptuous references to it by the Prime Minister and by his public quarrel with the president of the court, Mr. Justice Higgins.

The latest clash between Mr. Hughes and the president arose out of an application made to Mr. Justice Higgins by the Waterside Workers Federation for the variation of an award of the court. In objecting to the variation, the representative of certain shipowners declared that the question involved in the application was whether the industries of the country were to be regulated by the Federal Arbitration Court, as provided by the Legislature, or by the executive government.

Tribunal Criticized

The shipowners' representative said that the purpose of the application by the union was not to remedy any industrial grievance or to settle in court any question in actual dispute, but to assist in proposals made by the Commonwealth government for overriding the court by executive action. The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, had promised the Sydney branch of the union that he would appoint a tribunal to settle a dispute on the same lines as had been adopted in regard to the Melbourne wharf laborers. In May, 1919, the federal government had appointed a royal commission to inquire generally into the employment of loyalists (volunteers who helped to break a great waterside strike) on the Melbourne water front, although this question had previously been the subject of inquiry and award by the court. After the commission's inquiry, which had not been published, the government announced that the existing system of engaging wharf laborers and giving preference to loyalists was to be stopped in Melbourne.

When it was understood that the Prime Minister was about to apply the same course in regard to Sydney, action which had practically driven the loyalists off the water front in Melbourne, the shipowners had protested, explained their representative to Mr. Justice Higgins, but in reply to the protest they were notified that the Prime Minister was definitely committed to the inquiry and it must therefore be held.

Proposal Unconstitutional

Mr. Justice Higgins, having heard the statement of the government representative in court, said that he would refuse to fix the term of the award as requested by the union, and would make it end a year later. He declared that the "tribunal" proposed by the Prime Minister was not a mere inquiry, as contended by the government, but an actual tribunal, the voice of which it would be its own, but the will of the executive. He continued:

"There cannot, I suppose, be any doubt that the proposed tribunal is unconstitutional and even illegal—that any order made by it could not be enforced in the law court. So far as regards ordinary courts, it is clear—since the Bill of Rights of 1689, at all events—that novel tribunals cannot be created by the Crown except in pursuance of some statute, and there is no statute. The representative of the government expressly disclaims any authority derived from the War Precautions Act."

"It is also a principle of British constitutional law that the executive must not interfere with the work of the judiciary. What would be said if a supreme court decision, were to appoint a special tribunal to decide between the parties? What would be said if the government, disliking the constitutional principles adopted by

the high court, were to appoint a special tribunal to decide a point as to the validity of an act of the Commonwealth Parliament?

Awards Would Be Questioned

"But so far as regards an exceptional tribunal, such as this court, constituted for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, these principles apply with double force. Nothing can be more injurious to the steady prosecution of the industries required by the public than to concede to a party dissatisfied with an award a new tribunal, specially appointed to override the award, or even to decide as to the propriety of the award. If the course taken by the government in this case be allowed, it is easy to see what will happen. A union dissatisfied by the refusal of some claim, will press for a new tribunal, and threaten to strike if it is not granted, and afterward it may threaten to strike if the new tribunal does not grant the claim. The awards of this court would be reviewed and 'called in question,' notwithstanding the express provisions of section 31 of the act. Even if the intention of the government is now changed, and the tribunal is only to hold an inquiry into the subject of mistering and report thereon, such an inquiry would be improper and baneful as a precedent. I respectfully maintain that it is the duty of the executive government to enforce and not to question the decision of this court."

Mr. Justice Higgins, continuing, said that it was always possible to obtain peace with a union by granting all their demands but further trouble was thereby encouraged. In the case of the seamen's strike the federal ministers conferred with the leaders of the union before the men returned to work and after they went without realizing the effect on other ratings. As some of the firemen and greasers were then paid higher wages than those given to some marine engineers, their superior officers, the latter sought higher rates. Finding that their claims would not be heard by the Arbitration Court, as the result of a recent ruling of the High Court—their union operating under an award—they struck work and held up the shipping of Australia.

Mr. Hughes Replies

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, twice replied to Mr. Justice Higgins. He intended to reply in Parliament but was stopped by the Speaker on the ground that he was making personal reflections on a judge when he declared that Mr. Justice Higgins' tone had been "quite improper and should be strongly resented."

Dealing with the proposed tribunal, the Prime Minister said that the government simply proposed an inquiry without any order or coercion. "I am utterly at a loss to understand why such language should have been used by the president of the court," continued Mr. Hughes. "The facts are only too clear. When the trade and industry of Australia were paralyzed by the seamen's strike, the court could not effect a settlement. After many months, the government, upon whose shoulders rested the supreme responsibility of carrying on the work of the country, stepped in and effected a settlement by voluntary conference between the parties."

Illegality Denied

Where the court failed the government succeeded. Following upon the heels of the settlement of the seamen's strike, the government then settled in the same way, by voluntary conference, the dispute with the Melbourne wharf laborers. In doing this it neither set up an illegal tribunal nor exercised its powers under the War Precautions' Act. It depended only on such an arrangement between the parties as was voluntarily agreed to. It now proposes to honor its promise to the Sydney wharf laborers, and to try to settle the dispute in Sydney in the same way. In the face of these facts the language of the president of the court is inexplicable.

While academic discussion proceeds, an interesting outcome of the dispute between the master builders and their employees has been the men's decision by a sweeping majority to abandon the claim for 40 hours and five days a week. The trouble came to a head when a large section of the builders' laborers did not present themselves at work on a Saturday. A lockout followed. Meanwhile the men held a referendum on the subject of 40 hours and decisively rejected the change. This collapse of the crusaders of the shorter-hour campaign will not affect the increasing pressure for a 44-hour week. Indeed it may almost be said that with normal conditions a 44-hour week will be a feature of industry in the Commonwealth within six months.

AN INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—Proposals to erect an international bridge between Windsor and Detroit have reached such a stage that the site for the Canadian end of the proposed structure has already been designated. It will be near Assumption College in Sandwich, less than two miles from Ojibway, where the United States Steel Corporation is building wire mills and blast furnaces at a cost of more than \$20,000,000. "Clockers," employed by a syndicate composed of New York and Detroit capitalists, who plan to build the bridge, have computed that approximately 1,000,000 people cross the river by ferry boats here each month. The "clockers," after three weeks of observation, report that there is a big increase in the ferry business over the corresponding month of last year. These figures, which the syndicate considers "extraordinary," will be presented when the border authorities are presented with the details of the bridge proposal.

SUFFRAGE CONGRESS AT GENEVA

for entering industries, professions, civil service and all administrative and judicial positions.

That women should receive the same pay as men for the same work. That the right to work of both married and unmarried women be recognized; that no special regulations for women's work, different from regulations for men, should be imposed contrary to the wishes of the women themselves; that laws relative to women as mothers should be in their economic position, and that all future Labor regulation should tend toward equality of men and women.

Moral Rights

That a higher moral standard, equal for men and women, should be recognized; that the traffic in women should be suppressed, the regulation of vice and all laws and practices differenti-

women of the whole world to direct their will, their intelligence and their influence toward the development and the consolidation of the society of nations on such a basis, and to assist it in every possible way in its work of securing peace and good will throughout the world."

Ortional Delegates

The events of greatest interest on the program were the opening sermon in John Calvin's own cathedral, by Miss Maude Royden of England, who thus became the first woman to preach in any church in Switzerland; the evening devoted to the women members of parliament, at which there was presented some of the work of the 100 women now serving in national parliaments; and the program presented by the women of the Orient, when 3 of the 10 Indian delegates spoke of the woman movement in the East.

The 10 members of the Hindu delegations represented Parsee, Hindu, and Muhammadan women. All of them expressed themselves as against any separatist movement—any women for women alone spirit—in their Indian feminist propaganda. Madame Sarojini Naidu, the poetess, said:

"The Indian councils to be elected in November under the new reform bill will have the right to enfranchise women. Candidates for the councils are putting woman suffrage into their platforms and we expect that by next spring many of the councils will have passed our bill. The women themselves are taking a great interest and at the annual national congresses called this spring to consider welfare measures fully a third of the 3000 delegates were women. Many of them have not been educated in schools but all of them are deeply concerned in Indian affairs."

"The sentiment for woman suffrage in India is certainly increasing," said Mrs. M. A. Tata, another delegate. "The national congresses of 1918-19 passed equal suffrage resolutions and the new councils may certainly be counted upon to avail themselves of the right to extend suffrage under the reform bill. More than 5000 years ago Indian women voted and sat in congress and took part in the political discussion. Today the women of some Indian cities have municipal suffrage. We in Bombay have had it for 25 years and 1000 women are on the registered voters list. The Woman's Indian Association, through its 48 branches, is seeking to extend the right throughout the country. We have also many social, educational, economic and welfare organizations of women which do a great deal of work and have public meetings arranged by women and presided over by women."

Not from the platform but always where groups of women were gathered there was talk of the need to hold fast to the ground already gained and to make such progress as to crowd out any tendency toward reaction. The women in Central Europe had several conferences at which they talked of the conditions which they dared not discuss openly, telling of pogroms now in progress. Scandinavian women said they were thankful to have gained the suffrage before the now visible tendency in their lands toward conservatism. France and England reported the repeal of progressive economic legislation obtained during the war.

So widespread were the victories that the first big question before the alliance was whether it should not disband, leaving the Latin countries and the oriental countries to organize by themselves and the women of the old republics, the United States, Switzerland and France, to work out their own anomalous situation of being behind monarchies in extending the right of self-government. The decision was to continue the alliance with broader purposes to make political equality the first object in those countries where the women are not yet enfranchised, and economic, civil and educational equality the work in the equal-suffrage nations.

The program adopted sets forth the following as the minimum with which the women will be satisfied:

Political Rights

That the suffrage be granted to women and their equal status with men upon legislative and administrative bodies, both national and international, be recognized.

Personal Rights

That women, equally with men, should have the protection of the law against slavery, such as still exists in some parts of eastern Europe, Asia and Africa.

That a married woman should have the same right to retain or change her nationality as a man.

Domestic Rights

That on marriage a woman should have full personal and civil rights,

including the right to the use and disposal of her own earnings and property, and that she should not be under the tutelage of her husband.

That the married mother should have the same rights over her children as the father.

That the children of widows, if left without provision, should have the right to maintenance by the State, such maintenance to be paid to the mother as guardian.

That research for the father of a child born out of wedlock should be authorized; that such a child should have the same right to maintenance and education from the father during the period of dependency as a legitimate child, and that an unmarried mother during the period when she is incapacitated should also have the right of being maintained by the father of her child.

Educational and Economic Rights

That all opportunities of education, general, professional and technical, should be open to both sexes.

That women should have the same opportunity as men for training and

one, so large in fact that the institution of a special organization, known as the Cotton Research Board, with the object of studying this and other questions dealing with the crop, is fully warranted. So far this board, which has been in existence but little over a year, has not yet had time to do much more than determine its program and commence preliminary studies. Some very interesting experiments have, however, been carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture since 1916 to determine the effect of watering on cotton yields. Doubtless there are now being made in conjunction with the Cotton Research Board.

So far everything has gone to prove that by starving cotton of water a remarkable acceleration in the ripening of the bolls is obtained. Thus it has been found that by giving cotton cultivation on good land the first irrigation 50 to 60 days after sowing, the second after 30 days, the third, fourth, and fifth at 18 to 20 days intervals, but with a decreasing amount of water with each irrigation, and the last watering to cease about the middle of August, the crop is picked some 20 days earlier than the more liberally irrigated cotton in the neighborhood.

Then again in the Punjab the price of wheat has shown a steady decline during the last month. The most remarkable decrease has, however, been in the case of such grains as "jowar" and "bajra," which form the staple food of the poorer classes in India.

Cause Fairly Apparent

At this time last year the price of jowar was as high as RS 10 per maund in the Punjab and RS 6-4-0 in the United Provinces; it now stands at about RS 4 in each province. Bajra shows the same decrease in price being now about RS 4-2-0 as compared with RS 8 per maund last year. In 1918 both grains stood at RS 3-8-0 per maund, so that there is only some 8 to 10 annas difference in their prices as compared with their immediate pre-war level.

The cause of this fall in prices is fairly apparent. Last year's monsoon was most favorable, and has resulted in abundant harvests, and at the same time restrictions were imposed to prevent the flow of this increase out of the country. World prices still rule very high and unless the artificial barrier had been erected by government the extra stocks would have been rapidly drained away in export. In 1918 the monsoon was most unfavorable and the following harvests were consequently scanty, and the reserve of foodstuffs was seriously depleted and is dependent for replenishment on at least an average monsoon this year.

Result Beneficial

Under these circumstances it is an accepted view that the policy of restricting exports was really necessary and has had a most beneficial result. It was commonly stated that the high prices of rice in Bengal earlier in the year was due to speculation with a view to exportation; but when the Provincial Government notified the public that export would be restricted the price gradually declined.

The same effect was observed in the United Provinces in one week, when the price of wheat fell from RS 6 per maund on April 10 to RS 5-4-0 on April 14, following on the government's announcement that free export of wheat and other principal foodstuffs would not be allowed before at any rate September unless there was a considerable fall in the prices.

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They come acidulated with pure fruit acid, made from lemons or from grapes.

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Simply add boiling water as directed on package, then the fruit essence from the bottle, and let cool.

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INTERCHURCH PLAN DECLARED SOUND

Movement Pronounced Successful Except in Estimation of Enemies of Protestant Church Who Wish for Its Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—The Interchurch World Movement has failed only in the eyes of enemies of the Protestant church, Clarence Hamilton of Boston, field agent of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, said while here after five months' speaking tour which carried him into many of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states.

"While it is true that financial quotas of the campaign were not reached, the movement will have great results," Mr. Hamilton said. "It is a failure, I believe, only in the eyes of enemies of the Protestant church who wanted it to be a failure and who, when some goals were not reached, were quick to declare it had not succeeded."

"As a result of participation in this campaign, some denominations now have as much as five times the visible assets they had before it was undertaken, or at any time in their history. One denomination alone has cast assets of \$10,000,000 more than it has ever had in its history."

"Perhaps the greatest benefit will be the new feeling of unity that has been created. Large sums of money were spent to bring Protestant ministers together in many states. This money was well invested. Ministers of various denominations discovered that leaders of congregations of other denominations were human beings, something that they had apparently not suspected heretofore. This church unity will be continued, and will accomplish much good for the Protestant church in the future."

"The financial failure of the campaign is due to the failure of the nation's 'friendly citizens' to respond to an appeal that was made to them. When the church people had given all they could, an appeal was made to men who are not actually members of churches, but who are believed to be friendly to them. The result was not what had been expected. The 'friendly citizens' had either been approached directly or through members of their families in many instances, and had already given to the movement."

"About this time the propaganda that the campaign had failed began to be circulated and many influential men, reading this propaganda, believed it. They then refused to give to a campaign that they believed had failed, and this was another cause of failure."

SENATOR HARDING ATTACKS LEAGUE

Quotes Statement Credited to Col. E. M. House That Treaty Was Needlessly Delayed

MARION, Ohio—Pressing his fight against the "splendid accord" established yesterday between President Wilson and Gov. James L. Cox, Sen. Warren G. Harding declared in a statement yesterday that triumph of the Democratic ticket this year would mean "a continuation of the foreign policy which has so grievously disappointed both Europe and America."

Apparently foreseeing the League as a paramount campaign issue as a result of the White House conference, the Republican candidate adopted an aggressive program of striking at the Wilson policy wherever it showed its head. He took for the text of his attack a statement on the League attributed to Col. E. M. House and just published in this country.

"We are beginning to understand," said Senator Harding, "the mistakenly plighted relationship of the United States to Europe, just in time to proceed to a referendum intelligently. The one representative of this country, other than the President, who best knew the whole situation at Paris, was Colonel House. He tells us now, in a cabled statement from London, that the suggestion of a preliminary treaty was made very soon after the armistice, and that such a treaty could have been made by Christians of 1918."

"All along this has been the Republican conception of what ought to have been done, but this is the first official knowledge that Europe wished such a procedure and was determined by us in expediting peace. The authentic revelation is peculiarly interesting at the moment when it is announced that the continuation of a Democratic Administration means a continuation of the foreign policy which he so grievously disappointed both Europe and America."

Colonel House's statement, to which Senator Harding referred, was contained in a special cable to The Philadelphia Public-Ledger from London. In it the Colonel was quoted as saying that a preliminary treaty concerning army, navy, reparations and delineation of boundaries "could have been made by Christmas of 1918, and would have been not only the usual but the obvious thing to do."

Democrats in Accord

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unity of opinion on the League of Nations in particular, and the Democratic platform in general was acclaimed by President Wilson and Governor James L. Cox, the Democratic presidential nominees, in statements published yesterday, treating of Sunday's conference at the White House. President Wilson's statement was

that he and the party nominee, "were absolutely at one with regard to the great issue of the League of Nations," and that Mr. Cox "is ready to be the champion in every respect of the honor of the Nation and the secure peace of the world."

OFFICIAL RESTATES STAND OF LEGION

Announcement by Commander for Illinois Thought to Have Been Actuated by Political Activities of Other Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Opposition to government for the benefit of classes, depreciation of the formation of "political juntas," and championship of constitutional, representative government, are some of the chief propositions emphasized by Milton J. Foreman, American Legion commander for Illinois, in a restatement of the stand of the Legion.

Ostensibly the occasion for this restatement is the beginning of the "first national political campaign occurring since the war," but most of the statements have particular bearing on the recent conventions of the third party groups in this city. From this fact it is believed that the letter, addressed to members of the Legion, was really called forth by the actions of Lester Barlow and other leaders of the World War Veterans in connection with those conventions, lest it gain credence that they represented the sentiments of a considerable number of former soldiers.

"Individual members of the Legion," said the statement, "reserve to themselves the fullest liberty of action in the exercise of their rights as citizens"—but "the Legion will keep in mind the duty our country owes to those who served it and will bear in equally keen recollection those who by word, deed or act retarded the vigorous prosecution of the war." This is believed to be an answer to the claims of Lester Barlow that former soldiers would vote for Senator R. M. La Follette (R.), Wisconsin, if he had been nominated for President by the third party, as La Follette has been identified as a "defeatist" during the war.

"The American Legion stands for principles and not for men," continued the statement. "It supports men only when they are closely identified with measures involving important principles."

"It stands for constitutional, representative government, for equality under the law, for the greatest degree of individual liberty and initiative consistent with the rights of the mass."

"It opposes government for the benefit of classes, it deprecates the formation of political juntas for the support of class advantage, at the sacrifice of intelligent interest in all other governmental problems."

"The Legion demands military and naval preparedness, at least in trained officers and abundance of material, so that the next generation shall not be hastily thrown into war inadequately armed and incompletely led."

A recent count announced from national headquarters at Indianapolis, gave the membership of the Legion as totalling 2,500,000.

DRYS INVITE AID OF REPUBLICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—It is the belief of delegates who have arrived to attend the Prohibition national convention, that should Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for President, come out boldly for the effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in his speech of acceptance, the Prohibition Party will not place a ticket in the field, but will support Senator Harding. The convention wants to name W. J. Bryan and William Sunday in the event that candidates are to be chosen. If Mr. Bryan will not accept, choice will be made between Daniel Poling of New York, national head of the Christian Endeavor Society; Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, New York, lecturer; Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman; Robert Patton, Springfield, Illinois, lawyer; Elwood Haynes, automobile maker of Kokomo, Indiana, and Charles A. Randall, Representative in Congress from California. Close friends of Mr. Bryan say that he will not step outside the party lines, and that his support of Governor Cox will be of the same sort as that he gave Alton B. Parker in 1904.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

GENERAL STRIKE MENACE APPEARS

Railway Labor Board Award Will Be Unsatisfactory, It Is Believed, and Tie-Up of Transportation May Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The long-awaited awards of the United States Railway Labor Board, in which more than 1000 railway labor leaders have come to Chicago, and which may precipitate a crisis in the transportation system of the Nation, will be given to the press at 10 o'clock this morning, according to G. W. W. Hanger, representing the board. Immediately thereafter they will be taken up by a combined meeting of the executive officers of 16 railway brotherhoods, at Masonic Temple, State Street, and accepted or rejected.

Officially no one outside the labor board members knows just what the awards will be, but it is the general belief of the brotherhood leaders here that they will be much below what was asked, and that they will be rejected.

Considerable speculation has arisen among the leaders as to whether the executives here have sufficient authority to call a general strike if the awards are unsatisfactory. It is said that some of the union officers have full power to order a strike, but according to the rules of other organizations a referendum of the members, requiring perhaps several weeks, must be taken. Some believe that those officials who have authority to act can call out enough men to make a referendum on the part of the other organizations unnecessary, as their memberships, it is thought, will quit work with the others without official word. It is expected that this question will be thoroughly discussed this morning at the combined meeting.

Meetings of Brotherhoods

Officers of the various organizations held executive conferences in different parts of the city yesterday. At the largest of these meetings, held in Oriental Consistory in the morning, the general chairmen of the five brotherhoods of the transportation workers, the locomotive engineers, railway trainmen, locomotive firemen, railway conductors, and switchmen were admitted.

The executive board of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees and Railway Shop Laborers met at the Great Northern Hotel, as did also the Railway Signal Men. Various "outlaw" organizations, called into being as a result of the unauthorized strikes of this spring, held meetings on the West Side.

Dining and sleeping car conductors were not included in the pending awards of the United States Railway Labor Board, which it is understood, makes provisions for 95 per cent of the railroad workers in the United States. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, although not affected by the awards, will go out on strike with the others if they take action, according to C. A. Clark of New York City, president of the national organization.

"We were excluded from these awards through a technicality," said Mr. Clark to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "although we are the lowest paid of all railroad workers in comparison with our responsibilities. We understand, however, that the present awards are so pitifully small and will be so completely unsatisfactory all around that our exclusion will not make much difference."

"Big Four" Leaders Present

Among those present at yesterday's sessions were Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; S. M. Heberling, international president of Switchmen's Union of North America; W. S. Carter, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; L. E. Shepard, Order of Railway Conductors; E. H. Fitzgerald, of the Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers; W. J. Manion, Order of Railway Telegraphers, and B. M. Jewell, Railway Shop Crafts.

Both W. G. Lee and S. M. Heberling, representing the two big switching organizations, are said to oppose acceptance of the award they understand is to be handed down to their men, but they are working with the other leaders to check any hasty action.

"This conference is looked upon as one of the most vital conclaves of the associated railway crafts," said

Mr. Heberling. "You know we are not bound to accept the awards of the Labor Board. The Each-Cummins Bill does not oblige workers or roads to accept the rulings.

"I should not like to see a general strike called. It would tie up the country in 48 hours, and in 48 hours industries would be forced to close. The switchmen have asked for a 60 per cent increase. A 20 per cent increase will hardly be acceptable. Scrubmen employed in the Chicago yards are drawing more money than are switchmen who risk their lives in their work."

SENTENCE OF MINE OFFICERS AFFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas Supreme Court yesterday held that the inability of the farmer to obtain transportation facilities for moving his crops, especially grains, is causing severe losses to both producer and consumer, as well as diminishing the probable size of next year's crops, is claimed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a statement issued yesterday. Mr. Howard blamed the "railroad tangle" for the high market price of grain.

"There is no more damnable point at which Labor can attack our economic structure, no surer way of cutting its own throat, than by cutting down the efficiency and the carrying capacity of our arteries of transportation," said Mr. Howard.

The court did not determine the constitutional questions as to whether or not the court had power to fix wages. It did determine that the Legislature was properly called, the law properly enacted, and that the court had power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and enforce the summons. Mr. Howard and his brother officers of the union refused to appear before the court. They were sent to jail for contempt and later released under bonds pending their appeal to the Supreme Court.

THIRD OF TAX TO SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Thirty-four cents of every dollar paid in city taxes for the year beginning July 1, is to be used for the public schools, according to figures announced by Guy L. Ingalls, city treasurer. This percentage is greater than the combined cost of police and fire protection, general administration, lighting streets, and public health service. In all, taxpayers are to contribute \$35,086,358.58 to the city for the year on an assessment of \$1,699,149,580 or at the rate of \$20.66 on each \$1000 of assessed valuation.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MEETING

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Announcement was made here yesterday by James W. White, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, that the meeting of the executive committee of the national organization will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, on Thursday, instead of in Columbus as originally planned.

HUTZLER BROTHERS DRY GOODS MARYLAND

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FINE NOTE PAPERS Stamping Our Special Work

LABOR IS URGED TO AID RAILROADS

Cooperation of Carriers and Operators Essential to Provide Facilities for Moving Crops — Public Losing Heavily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—That the inability of the farmer to obtain transportation facilities for moving his crops, especially grains,

protects themselves from loss by increasing the margin from the terminal market price and the price received by the farmer, he said. Likewise the exporter, in view of probable losses through delays and consequent storage charges, increases the margin between the terminal market price and the export price.

Profits Inflated

It is said that these margins all along the line are inflated to twice normal, that they cost the farmer a total of 10 cents or more above the usual margins demanded for the handling of grains, and that both the farmer and the public are suffering actual money loss thereby.

It is estimated that this, in a large degree, offsets any advantage which may be said to accrue to the farmer through the higher prices which come about when the market supply of grain is diminished by inadequate transportation facilities. If he does secure a price high enough to compensate him for such things as losses through demurrage, breach of contract, and high interest rates asked by the banks to cover the risk forced upon him by the railroads, the loss is merely shifted over to the consumer, Mr. Howard claimed.

Reassurance Needed

Some concern is felt for the effect of the present situation on the next year's crop, which already shows signs of falling far below the amount which it is estimated will be needed by the world if no one is to go hungry during 1921. Preparation for the next crop will start within a month, and heavy cuts in acreage are indicated as a result of the trouble experienced in moving this year's crop, and the fact that

some of last year's crop is still awaiting transportation. Farmers need encouragement if they are to continue to plant sufficient crops to feed the country, Mr. Howard said.

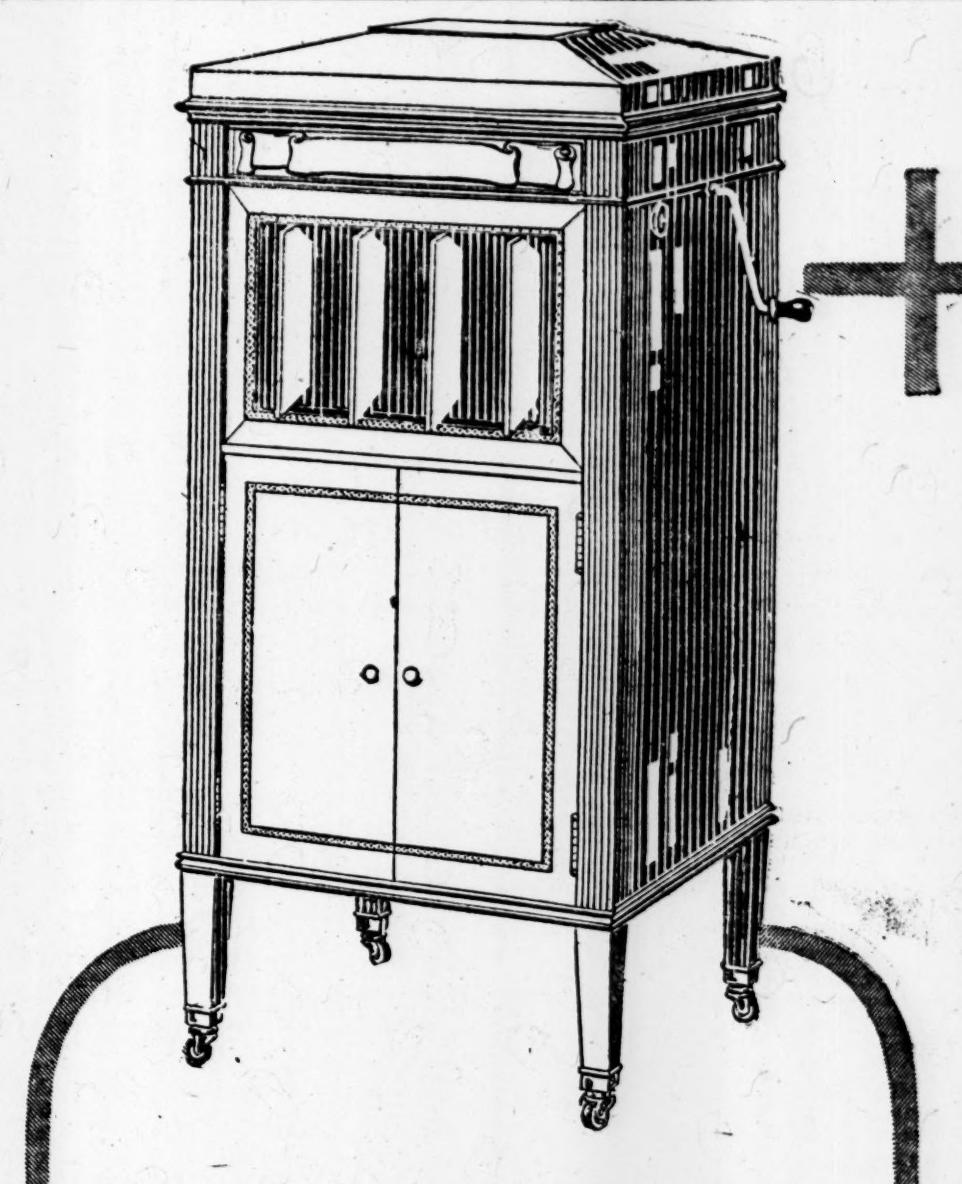
As one remedy for the trouble, the American Farm Bureau Federation is planning a cooperative grain marketing system which will be an economic asset to both the farmer and the public, in that it will handle the bulk of the grain produced in this country, saving over the present haphazard system of distribution.

Meanwhile, said Mr. Howard, "the railroads, both operators and workmen, must buck up and move the tonnage or become objects of most drastic action in the near future."

Plan Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coal operators and railroad executives presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, a plan to which they had agreed, designed to facilitate the distribution of coal to the northwest, New England and Canadian territory. Details of the proposal were withheld until the commission gave an opportunity to study

D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, Daniel Willard, for the railroad executives; Herman Griggs, of the Lake Erie Ore and Coal Exchange, and J. D. Morrow, vice-president of the Coal Association, were included in the delegation to which the commission gave an executive hearing. Sufficient coal is being mined in the eastern territory, it was said, to meet current needs, but unless transportation arrangements are modified, not enough will be moved into the northern districts named to prevent winter shortages.



The Columbia Grafonola

Is the Phonograph PLUS

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON GOODS SITUATION

Readjustment of Prices Is of More Permanent Character, and Has Been Brought About Despite High Production Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There is no longer any doubt about a radical readjustment of cotton goods prices being under way, nor any disposition to belittle the fact that the readjustment of a more or less permanent character and not merely a passing fluctuation. The movement has been going on quietly while attention was focused on the more spectacular collapse of the silk and the wool markets. It has been carried out in the face of continued high costs of raw material, in the face of a recent increase in wages, and despite higher incidental costs such as coal, freights, etc. Had it not been for the firmness of the raw cotton markets, there is no telling how fast nor how great the drop would have been, since the raw material values acted as a break on tobogganing prices for the manufactured goods and made declines below certain limits practically impossible. As it is, there are some kinds of cotton goods that have dropped off more than 60 per cent in value, and some prices for certain constructions have shrunk nearly as much as those of silks and woools.

Fine fabrics such as are made from combed yarns were the first to be hit, but more recently print cloths and similar goods have been swung into line by means of very rapid shrinkages in the market prices.

Returning Demand for Fine Goods

Demand for new goods, of course, has been at a minimum for some weeks. There never is any very active trading on a falling market. It has been only within the last week or 10 days that there has come any sign of a turn for the better, and this has been seen in the market for fine goods.

Manufacturers report a noticeable increase in the inquiry for prices. There has been a real effort on the part of mill men to meet the price ideas of prospective buyers, at least in part, and trading in a limited way has been found possible. The amount of new business put through during the last week has not been of sufficient volume to count for much when it comes to keeping the mills running, but it has proved to manufacturers and also to market operators that the decline is practically over, and that it is still possible for the mills to operate on the new levels without actual loss. There is even hope for a moderate profit margin at price levels which proved workable last week, if only raw cotton values for the new crop recede slightly, as seems likely according to present indications.

Plain Constructions Dull

On the plainer constructions, such as lawns, voiles, etc., mills have found it impossible to operate on the present basis of prices. That is, the decline has carried the market level actually below production costs, and there has been very little of this sort of business placed. On the more difficult weaves, however, pences, organdies, poplins, gabardines, there have not been such heavy declines, while on fancies and novelty goods, the mills have found it possible to meet the buyer's price without loss, provided they happened to have already purchased the cotton necessary to make the goods. There is so little good grade cotton left out of the old crop and prices asked for it are so arbitrarily high that the mills are not taking any new contracts for delivery this side of November unless they have the cotton already bought to cover them.

Print cloths have been very dull. It is by no means certain that the bottom of the decline has been reached, although it is hard to see how it can go much lower.

Fall River reports total sales for last week amounting to less than 30,000 pieces, and these are nearly all odd constructions, not available in second hands. Present orders, however, are sticking fairly well, there being only occasional cancellations. Were it not for this fact mills would probably have had to close by this time.

Already there is some curtailment of production under way in the cotton mills—not so extensive as in the silk and woolen industry, but constantly growing. More of the fine goods mills are laying off surplus help, while the print cloth mills are planning to shorten production, as it is considered unwise to allow goods to accumulate under the present high cost basis, and some of the mills figure that they would have to buy more old crop cotton if they continued to run at full capacity until the new crop comes into the market.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Ask'd
Anglo-American Oil \$2.00 \$2.00
Buckeye Pipe \$4.00 \$4.00
Illinois Pipe Line 150 160
Indiana Pipe 87 99
Ohio Oil 277 282
Prairie O & G 570 580
Prairie Pipe 198 202
South Penn 265 275
S O of Cal 210 215
S O of Ind 655 675
S O of Kan 525 550
S O of Ky 380 385
S O of N Y 310 325
Union Tank 119 125

NEW YORK STOCKS

YESTERDAY'S MARKET

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	39½	39½	38½	38½
Am Car & Fdry	135	136½	134½	136½
Am Carter Corp	83	84½	83	84½
Am Locom	96½	97½	96	97
Am Sugar	58½	60	58½	59½
Am Steel & Tel	124½	125½	124½	124½
Am Tel & Tel	54½	54½	54	54
Am Woolen	87½	87½	86½	87
Anaconda	55½	55½	55½	55½
Atchison	80½	80½	79½	79½
Bald Loco	117	118½	115½	117½
B & O	31½	32½	31½	31½
Beth Steel	88½	88½	87½	88
C & Leather	62½	63½	62½	63
Chas I & P. Co.	97½	97½	95½	97½
Chas M & S. P. Co.	33	33	32½	33
Chas. I. & P. & Co.	36½	36½	35½	36½
China Min. & Ref. Co.	29½	29	29	29
Corn Products	92	92	91½	92½
Crucible Steel	151	151	151	151
Cuba Can pfds	79	79	78	79
Endicott John	84½	85	84½	85
Gen Motors	24½	25½	24½	24½
Goodrich	60½	60½	58½	59½
Inspire	50	49½	50	50
Int Paper	83½	83½	82½	83½
Kennecott	25	25½	25½	25½
Marine	30	30	30	30
Marine pfds	81½	81½	81½	81½
MetLife	191½	187½	191	187½
Mo. Pac	25½	25½	25½	25½
N Y Central	68½	68½	68½	68½
N Y N H & H	72½	72½	72½	72½
No Pacific	71½	71½	71½	71½
Pan Am Pet	102½	100½	101½	102½
Pan Am Pet. B	55½	55½	55½	55½
Penn	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pierco-Arrow	50	51½	50	51½
Punta Algeciras	99	99	99	99
Reading	88½	88	88½	88
Rep Iron & Stl	89½	89½	89½	89½
R D of N Y	113½	112½	113½	113½
Sinclair	31	30½	31	30½
Soh. Pan	93	93	92½	92½
Standard Oil	29½	29½	29½	29½
Texas Can	70½	68½	70½	70½
Texas & Pac	46½	45½	45½	45½
Trans Oil	39	39	39	39
U Pac	115	115	114½	114½
U S Realty	57½	57½	57	57
U S Rubber	93	93½	93½	93½
U S Steel	91½	91½	90½	91½
Utah Copper	67½	67½	67½	67½
Vanadum	81½	81½	81	81½
Westinghouse	45½	45½	45½	45½
Willys-Over	18½	18½	18½	18½
Worthington	68½	68½	67½	68
Total sales 319,900 shares				

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last
Lib 3½% 90.92 91.90 90.90 90.92
Lib 1st 4% 83.56 85.46 85.46 85.46
Lib 2d 4% 84.80 84.80 84.74 84.80
Lib 1st 4½% 88.52 88.50 87.52 87.52
Lib 2d 4½% 88.58 88.50 87.50 87.50
Lib 3d 4½% 88.58 88.50 87.50 87.50
Viet 3½% 53.88 53.88 53.76 53.84
Viet 3¾% 55.80 55.86 55.74 55.80

Yesterdays Closing Prices

Adv Dec

Open High Low Last

Anglo French 5s 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½

Belgian 7½% 100½ 100½ 100½ 100½

C of Paris 6s 93½ 93½ 93½ 93½

C of Lyons 6s 81½ 81½ 81½ 81½

C of Marseilles 6s 81½ 81½ 81½ 81½

C of Copenhagen 5½% 7½% 7½% 7½%

Swiss 5½% 74½ 74½ 74½ 74½

Un King 5½% 1921-1924 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½

Un King 5½% 1922-1925 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½

Un King 5½% 1929-1932 88 88 88 88

Un King 5½% 1937-1952 85½ 85½ 85½ 85½

Total sales 319,900 shares

PARTIAL RALLY IN SECURITY PRICES

Crucible Steel was the feature on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, opening with an advance of 8 points. The price did not hold at this figure however, but gradually fell away to 153 at the close, thus registering net gain of 1½. Rally began to sag when reports from Chicago indicated that the railroad organizations would probably reject the proposed award of the Labor Board. The market generally was inclined to depression during most of the day, but toward the end of the session slightly occurred, prices closing above the lowest. American International showed a net gain of 1½, and American Car & Foundry 1½%. Nearly all the remainder of the list recorded fractional losses.

The Boston market closed irregular with net losses recorded by Gray & Davis of 2½ and United Shoe Machinery of 1 point.

TO HANDLE TANK STEAMERS' PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, New York—Owing to the increased importance of the tanker fleet and of problems attached to tanker construction and operation, the American Steamship Owners Association has appointed a special tank steamer committee, with D. T. Warren of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as chairman.

Members of the association manage nearly 900,000 tons of tankers, and many are rapidly adding to their fleets. Among companies belonging to the association that own tankers are: Associated Oil, Atlantic Refining, Gulf Refining, Pan-American, Standard Oil of New Jersey and New York, Sun Oil Company, Texas Steamship, Union Oil of California and Vacuum Oil.

Problems that the committee will take up include expediting the building of tank steamers, and elimination of structural weaknesses that have appeared in some earlier types, as well as a means for increasing the supply of officers for tank steamers and the attitude to adopt in regard to the demand of tanker officers for overtime pay.

LONDON MARKET QUIET AND FIRM

LONDON, England—Oil issues were irregular on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transports were lower following the commencement of dealings in the new shares. The stock was quoted at 7; Mexican Eagles were 10 11½.

There was a revival in the gilt-edged section under the lead of the War 5s. French and German loans were hard, but brokers were awaiting further dividend announcements. Canadians were steady. Moderate profit taking occurred in Argentine descriptions. Changes in Kaffirs were narrow. The markets generally were quiet with firmness in spots.

Consols were 47½, British 5s. 1929-47, 85½, British 4½s 77½, Hudson Bay 7s. De Beers 20½, Rand Mines 3½.

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last
Anglo French 5s 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½
Belgian 7½% 100½ 100½ 100½ 100½
C of Paris 6s 93½ 93½ 93½ 93½
C of Lyons 6s 81½ 81½ 81½ 81½
C of Marseilles 6s 81½ 81½ 81½ 81½
C of Copenhagen 5½% 7½% 7½% 7½%

Swiss 5½% 74½ 74½ 74½ 74½

Un King 5½% 1921-1924 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½

Un King 5½% 1922-1925 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½

Un King 5½% 1929-1932 88 88 88 88

Un King 5½% 1937-1952 85½

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

YACHT PERSONNEL REMAINS INTACT

Shamrock IV to Sail Today
With Captain Burton at the Helm, Despite Published Reports to the Contrary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the handling of Shamrock IV in both races which she has sailed against Resolute, for the America's Cup, has been severely criticized not only by newspaper writers but also by experienced yachtsmen, and although it was reported Monday morning a new skipper would be given the helm, Sir Thomas Lipton said yesterday that Capt. W. P. Burton would be at his usual place when the second race is sailed over today. As for what might happen after today, with reference to the skipper, Sir Thomas would not say.

There are aboard the Shamrock four skippers from among whom Sir Thomas might choose Captain Burton's successor. Capt. Alfred Diaper of the 23-meter Shamrock is a professional of long experience, and a great favorite with the challenger's professional crew. Either he, C. E. Nicholson, designer of the yacht, Col. F. D. Neill, Sir Thomas' yachting manager, or Captain Turner, navigator, could be called on to take Captain Burton's place.

The challenger's skipper has seemed to fall short not only of handling the boat properly, but also of arousing the necessary enthusiastic cooperation from the crew. The cooperation is there, but the writer has mingled among the challenger's crew and he knows from what they have said that they would "get along" much better with any of the other four possible substitutes than with the present skipper.

Undoubtedly Designer Nicholson knows more about Shamrock than any of the rest. Captain Burton has not sailed her as though he understood her ways. And Mr. Nicholson is a clever skipper, well liked by the men. The same can be said of Colonel Neill and Captain Turner. There is available also an expert Canadian Corinthian, Amelius Jarvis.

Before the first race, the writer remarked that the outcome of the series would depend largely upon whether Shamrock was handled as efficiently as Resolute. That remains true now. One element of efficient handling is close contact between crew and skipper. The skipper should be a man in whom everybody on board has the most implicit confidence. Shamrock's crew has not had that confidence and from what the writer knows of their viewpoint in this matter, no special attempt has been made to inspire this confidence in them.

It is not so aboard Resolute. The men are eager to obey the slightest command from Captain Adams, because they have full confidence in him. They know that he knows every little turn and trick of his yacht. He knows what she will do under almost every condition. And at all times he has her under full control.

Shamrock needs that sort of skipping. Americans who feel that a Shamrock victory this year would be for the best interests of international yachting do not hesitate to express their conviction—with all due respect to Captain Burton, and making allowances for the fact that he has not had the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with his boat—that another skipper at her helm might spell the difference between defeat and victory.

It is still possible that Captain Burton may not do much of the sailing today. He will be aboard, and at the wheel, Sir Thomas said, but there seemed to be plenty of leeway for future action. In case Shamrock is sailed today as helplessly as previously in the Lipton statement:

"Captain Burton will be at the wheel tomorrow. After that I cannot say, but my present understanding is that he will be at the wheel tomorrow. I will not talk about it further."

Today's course is over a 30-mile triangle, and is really a resailing of Saturday's unfinished contest. The weather report is fair, with moderate to fresh west to northwest winds. It is the general opinion that the fresher the wind and the more steadily it holds, the greater chance has Shamrock to win. She is admittedly a very fast boat under such conditions, and given that sort of wind and a helmsman who will get every possible second out of her, Resolute to win will have to do better than she is believed to be capable of.

Resolute's mainsail was sent to Raisley's sail loft Sunday to be recut. It had spread a bit in the drenchings of last Thursday, and was recut merely to the proper size so that no remeasuring was necessary. Shamrock's foresails were given similar treatment aboard the houseboat Killarney, home of her crew. These changes, do not alter the time allowance of 6m. 40s. which Shamrock gives Resolute.

FIXING IOWA FIELD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—About \$8000 is being expended this summer by the board in control of athletics at the University of Iowa in improving Iowa Field, the scene of all local outdoor intercollegiate contests. The chief item of expenditure is the drainage system. The north part of the field, including the baseball diamond, is being seeded. A new fence is being erected by the university at the north end of the field along Iowa Avenue.



C. J. H. Tolley, British amateur golf champion

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	57	28	.571
New York	57	31	.648
Chicago	51	33	.607
Washington	57	40	.494
St. Louis	41	43	.488
Boston	38	43	.454
Detroit	27	53	.338
Philadelphia	24	63	.276

RESULTS MONDAY

Cleveland 10, Boston 6 (first game).
Boston 5, Cleveland 4 (10 innings, second game).
New York 8, Chicago 2 (first game).
Chicago 8, New York 5 (second game).
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 4.
Detroit vs. Washington (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

ATHLETICS WIN GAME

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 5 3 0 0 — 9 14
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 4 7
Batteries—Keefe, Rommel and Perkins; Weiman, Sothoron and Severud; Umptires—Evans and Hildebrand.	

CLEVELAND BREAKS EVEN

First Game	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Cleveland	1 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 — 10 16
Boston	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 — 6 11
Batteries—Covaleskie and O'Neill; Bush and Schang; Umpire—Connolly.	

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 — 5 15
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 — 4 12
Batteries—Pennock and Walters; Bagby, Uhle and O'Neill; Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.	

RUTH BETTERS HIS MARK

NEW YORK, New York—G. H. Ruth	1
rained the home run record to 31, hitting the thirtieth in the fourth inning and the next in the ninth, off Richard Kerr, left handed pitcher.	
First Game	1
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Cleveland	1 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 — 10 16
Boston	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 — 6 11
Batteries—Covaleskie and O'Neill; Bush and Schang; Umpire—Connolly.	

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 — 8 13
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 — 2 9
Batteries—Shawkey and Rue; Wilkins and Schalk; Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.	

RUTH BETTERS HIS MARK

NEW YORK, New York—G. H. Ruth	1
rained the home run record to 31, hitting the thirtieth in the fourth inning and the next in the ninth, off Richard Kerr, left handed pitcher.	
First Game	1
Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Cleveland	1 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 — 10 16
Boston	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 — 6 11
Batteries—Covaleskie and O'Neill; Bush and Schang; Umpire—Connolly.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	51	35	.593
Cincinnati	46	34	.575
Pittsburgh	40	38	.514
St. Louis	42	43	.494
Chicago	42	45	.483
New York	39	42	.481
Boston	33	41	.446
Philadelphia	33	48	.407

RESULTS MONDAY

Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 4.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2 (12 innings).
Chicago 6, Boston 0.
New York vs. Pittsburgh (postponed).

GAME TODAY

NEW YORK at Pittsburgh (postponed).

CHICAGO WINS SHUTOUT

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R. H. E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 x — 5 6
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 6
Batteries—Vaughn and Daily; Rudolph and Gowdy; Umpires—O'Day and McCorkick.	

REDS DOWN BROOKLYN

DECENTRALIZATION IS URGED IN FRANCE

Group Has Been Formed in Chamber to Bring Changes in Economic System and So Give More Freedom to Provinces

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—One result of the reduction of the purchasing power of the franc which has received little attention but which may have the most serious consequences for France, is that the local councils find it almost impossible to make their receipts correspond with their expenditure. If it is hard for the state to adjust its budget, it is perhaps harder still for the towns because they have not the same elasticity in their resources.

It was for this reason that it was proposed in the Chamber to apportion the proceeds of the new tax upon all business transactions of any sort or kind, in the proportion of ten per cent to the municipal councils and five per cent to the départmental councils.

Taking a general survey of France it will be found that the local budgets show that the receipts remain nearly the same as before the war, while the expenditure has been multiplied by three and sometimes by four in consequence of the increase of salaries and the high prices of materials employed in necessary public works. Many of the deputies have been urged to take this problem seriously in hand. Upon the efficiency of local administration, which is too often despised, depends of course the efficiency of France as a nation.

Nothing Done for the Towns

It is pointed out that, while the government has to a large extent succeeded in solving the problem of its finance, nothing has yet been done for the towns, which are continually piling up deficits that in themselves are comparatively small, but that when added together over the whole territory make up a most formidable sum.

It so happens that the present Parliament is composed very largely of mayors and others who take a particular interest in local affairs. They have formed a group in the Chamber which is strong enough to compel the state to turn its attention to this vital matter.

Important results, which will reach far beyond the mere balancing of local budgets, may spring out of this movement now begun by the deputy-mayors. Nothing less than a revolution in the economic system of France is in sight. No one who is seriously interested in the comparative study of methods of government can afford to neglect to notice the profound changes proposed.

At present Paris controls everything. Napoléon centralized the government of France. The system has produced the most excellent results. But there is a limit in centralization beyond which it is inadvisable to go. Not only does Paris control general legislation, but local projects are largely planned at Paris and executed from Paris. Sometimes it happens that essential work is thus dangerously delayed. A post requires to be developed in order that it can cope with the trade which comes to it from overseas. It is necessary that the state shall be asked to furnish the money. The state gives the money very sparingly.

Urgency Not Seen

Official departments at Paris do not understand the urgency of the case as do the people on the spot. The construction is slow. Spread over a long period of years, the installation is out-of-date or is partly worn-out, or again has become inadequate before the project is realized. One parliamentary critic declares that, owing to this excessive centralization, the development of France has always been a quarter of a century behind. What is true of ports is true of the railroads. It is true of the development of water power, which competent judges assert might be so utilized as to make France independent of imported coal.

Nor must it be supposed that Paris itself, the capital of France, is specially favored as a city by this system of centralization. The municipal council of Paris suffers in exactly the same way from the concentration of means of action in the hands of the state. Julius Cels, who has made himself the chief exponent of the project of partial decentralization, asks why Paris has never become a greater industrial and commercial metropolis and he replies that it is because the state stands in the way.

The example is particularly interesting. For a long time it has been proposed to make Paris a port equal to any seaport. "Paris port de mer" is a favorite expression of Frenchmen. But "Paris port de mer" has never been realized, although the cost would only be 1,000,000,000 francs.

What is wanted is to make the Seine a little deeper between Rouen and Paris. If this were done ships of 2500 tons would be able to reach the capital. At the same time the Marne should be joined by a canal a little higher up to the Seine in order to prevent the periodic flooding or threatened flooding that Paris now experiences. The work is perfectly simple but it is always being put off.

Motive Power Available

In similar fashion hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of electricity produced by the utilization of the waters of the Rhone and other rivers might be brought to Paris and give France a remarkable motive power for her factories. Here again the cost is comparatively small. For years there has been talk of enlarging the northern canals to enable the coal mines to be linked up with the industrial centers. There exists a

really excellent canal system which requires very little extension to serve as a means of communication with Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine.

Obviously these are schemes which should be put into execution without loss of time if France is to become prosperous again. There would be a prodigious increase of production and riches. The state, which in the central offices of administration refuses its consent until each department traversed by the Seine, the Marne, and other routes, which might be improved, agrees to contribute to the cost. The départements simply do not possess the money. The system of centralization puts both money and power in the hands of the state and yet requires the various communities of France to pay. Already these communities cannot balance their local budget.

It is remembered that this is only one example of many that might be given showing the objections to the present methods which oppose all progress and development. The deputy mayors, eager to help their own districts in particular and France in general, therefore press for a modification of the present rules which would change the whole situation. At a stroke the localities would be furnished with the much-needed funds.

Permanent Revenues

The towns and the departments would receive definite and permanent revenues if 10 per cent of the tax on commercial transactions is allotted to them, and would be in a position to conceive and to execute local improvements. There would ensue in practice a large decentralization. The initiative and the execution of public works would be left to the districts affected.

The state would be no longer all-powerful by its control of the purse-strings. It would of course retain the right to interfere in order to coordinate the various schemes. It would study them from the national viewpoint. If they did not oppose the national interest they would certainly be approved.

As Mr. Cels urges, the wise employment by the towns and departments of this new income would transform France with a rapidity unknown now.

Methods which served in the past cannot be allowed to bar the way to progress. There is little doubt that before long even larger methods of decentralization will be passed which will help in the complete regeneration of France.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOMEN JUSTICES

There Are Now 25 Women Magistrates All Having Wide Experience in Public Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lady Holder, president, and Mrs. E. H. Nicholls, vice-president of the Australasian Women's Christian Temperance Union who are at present in England are both justices of the peace in South Australia, Mrs. Nicholls being the first woman in the British Empire to be created a J.P.

There are now 25 women justices in South Australia, all of whom have had wide experience in public work.

The latest appointment is that of Mrs. Daisy Bates, who has been vested with authority in the interests of the aborigines of the state.

Helping the Aborigines

Mrs. Bates has made a life study of the aborigines of West and South Australia; she has a deep knowledge of their languages, their history, their culture, and she claims that the aborigines are not the ignorant uncultured people they are generally supposed to be. It has been found that white officials have frequently overridden the tribal and social rights and customs of the aborigines, who are delighted at the appointment of Mrs. Bates whom they trust and revere as their friend.

Mrs. Nicholls states that the stipendiary magistrates have welcomed the cooperation, assistance, and advice of the women justices, but they have not been so warmly welcomed by others who find the woman's point of view unattractive to the ordinary procedure of the police courts.

Raising Woman's Status

Mrs. Nicholls maintains that the appointment of women as justices has had the same result as the granting of the vote; it has raised the status of women still further and has led men to give more attention to the questions that most affect women, children and the home.

Mrs. Nicholls is extremely gratified with the progress of the temperance movement throughout the commonwealth. The closing of hotels at 6 p.m. which was ordered by the Commonwealth Government as a war-time measure had such excellent results that the state governments have transformed the temporary reform into a permanent one.

Women's organizations other than the Temperance Union are proposing to make prohibition a plank in their platform. Before the war these organizations were strongly opposed to prohibition; their members declared that a certain measure of freedom should be allowed individuals who regarded alcohol as a beverage and a social amenity.

They could not see that a man was intoxicated when he was in civilian clothes, but the sight of large numbers of intoxicated men in uniform came as a shock to them. That, and the return from the front as confirmed alcohol drinkers of many who were formerly total abstainers, has given a great impetus to the temperance and prohibition movement in Australia.

WINNIPEG TRIES NEW VOTING PLAN

Proportional Representation Used at Recent Election, Has Been Strongly Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The proportional representation system of voting, under which the 10 Winnipeg candidates in the recent provincial elections in Manitoba were elected, has won a notable victory. As this was the first time that the experiment had been tried on a large scale in Canada, it was followed very closely, not only at home but in other countries. The result has been very widely commented on in the Canadian press and, with few exceptions, the system has been strongly approved, confident assertions having been made that the system will soon be adopted for the holding of Canadian elections generally.

It is remembered that this is only one example of many that might be given showing the objections to the present methods which oppose all progress and development. The deputy mayors, eager to help their own districts in particular and France in general, therefore press for a modification of the present rules which would change the whole situation.

There would ensue in practice a large decentralization. The initiative and the execution of public works

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

ON BUZZARDS BAY THE SIPPICAN MARION, MASS.

Yachting, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Ball Room, Billiards, etc.
Rooms single or en suite, also private baths
SHORE DINNERS
CHAS. W. KOKERDA, Prop.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS "THE PARIS OF AMERICA" The St. Charles

An ornate Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Prop.

EASTERN

Hotel Belvedere Charles at Chase Street BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and Pure Artesian Water throughout our walls 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from railway and telephone depots. Catering at all hours. Always to the comfort of guests.

\$3.50 Up Daily; \$17.50 Up Weekly. Amer. Plan
Hotel Elberon

And Fireproof Annex
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Tennessee Ave. near Beach
Cap. 400. Central; open surroundings. Private
Running Water in All Rooms
Booklet mailed. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Few Indigent Poor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Sale of the Church House, erected in 1912 as an undenominational mission on Fountain Street, is pointed at as further evidence of the greatly improved economic conditions which prohibition is developing in various directions.

The Rev. Louis J. Bernhardt, superintendent of the mission, which will open new quarters in Infantry Hall, says that prohibition has created a demand for good lodgings which the mission will try to meet. Sober men, he says, do not want the kind of accommodations that the cheap lodging houses, which are fast disappearing, offered. "We used to deal with drunkards," he continued. "Now we are dealing with sober men. Fountain Street, grown to be a business center since the Church House was built, is no longer a disreputable locality with the advent of prohibition. Our old property was too valuable for us. In place of helping to support men in idleness we are going to move into a larger building to minimize the danger of soup kitchens and bread lines, to expand, to give work to men who want to work."

In comparing pre-prohibition times with the present the superintendent said: "When the State licensed men to sell liquor and arrested men for drinking it we used to go to the limit with a man who was drunk. Now that the drinking man has got to hunt for his liquor we have not so much sympathy for him. Seventy-five per cent of the drunken men who come under our observation now have got their liquor on physicians' prescriptions. When such a deplorable condition as professional men aiding in illicit liquor traffic exists it means that we have got to fight all the harder."

Enforcement Saves Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLTND, Maine—Enforcement of the prohibition law in Cumberland County, in which this city is located, by Sheriff Graham in the past three years, has saved the taxpayers a large amount of money. For a long time liquor enforcement in Cumberland County was too dependent upon politics. Sheriff Graham told the people what he was going to do if elected and he fulfilled his promises. He gave out word at once that he and the saloon could not live together in his official territory.

In commenting on the result the Manitoba Free Press says: "Winnipeg, it may be ventured, has put proportional representation on the Canadian political map. The test the new system passed through in the recent Manitoba election is the last thing needed to demonstrate the practicability and merits of proportional representation. Its extension to the rural constituencies is assured, and its ultimate adoption for all elections—civic, provincial and federal—may now be looked on as inevitable. In Winnipeg the test was classic, and proportional representation came through with flying colors."

The Regina, Saskatchewan, Leader observes: "The present Winnipeg situation is surely much more healthy, decidedly less dangerous, and better calculated to advance the public interest generally than if, with the electors divided as they are in their views, on public questions, one minority group should enjoy all the representation merely because it happened to be the largest of several groups, and all these other groups deprived of all voice in the administration of the public affairs of the Province."

NEGROES ASK FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Two more agricultural high schools for the Negro youth of Georgia have been petitioned for by the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education

and the Negroes have been granted

the right to attend the schools.

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CITY EFFICIENCY DEMAND CONTINUED

Boston Real Estate Men Say Cry for Reforms Will Not Be Relaxed Until Protests Are Given Full Consideration

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"We intend to keep on demanding curtailment and efficiency in the Boston municipal departments and protesting against the searching out of new sources of revenue, until our demand and protest are given a fair and full consideration on the part of the city government," says Ernest M. Hodgdon, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

"We do not believe that Boston taxpayers must submit tamely and continually to the administration of their city affairs with anything less than 100 per cent efficiency from city employees whose business it is to handle the public moneys and take sufficient care to avoid waste," declared William S. Felton, president of the exchange, in addressing the Mayor's committee on new sources of revenue at the public hearing recently. "But we believe that there is an alternative and we intend to vigorously support it," continued Mr. Felton. "There is one course left to the taxpayer and that is to thoroughly organize and for the organization to maintain a publicity bureau to keep the taxpayers and rent payers enlightened, by daily bulletins if necessary, as to the progress or lack of it by various city departments. With such a well-organized body we have every reason to feel certain that the city government will put into operation such reasonable remedies as are recommended as the result of impartial investigation."

In their appeal for the thorough application of business methods at City Hall, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange places no little emphasis upon the fact that the courts have decided over and over that money raised by taxation and all public money can be constitutionally used for the public benefit only, declaring that every dollar used wastefully or carelessly amounts to a criminal offense against the citizens of Boston.

In special interviews to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and at public hearings the exchange has pointed to numerous specific instances where the city government could make appreciable savings, and numerous others where by following certain recommendations of the city Finance Commission hundreds of thousands of dollars have been rescued from municipal squander. An official statement of the exchange contains the following:

The report of the Finance Commission for 1918 states that the expenditures for overhead expense, consisting in large part in the salaries of superfluous employees, in some departments approximately equals the amount of beneficial work, saying that "many officials, particularly inspectors and draftsmen, have been appointed with absolutely no qualifications for the position." Lack of proper inspection, it is claimed in this report, has resulted in large financial loss to the city and will continue until the department is put on a thoroughly efficient basis.

The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the Republican Party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured."

YEAR IN JAIL FOR AUTOMOBILE DRIVER

According to the Finance Commission every license issued by the city clerk's office last year to boothblacks, vendors and newsboys cost the city \$5 in pay-roll expense, although the revenue was only 25 cents per license. The salary of the clerk who handles these licenses is \$1600 and last year he issued only 298 licenses according to the report. Surely this work could be handled by some other department at no additional expense. It amounts to less than one license per day, which would not overtax any individual in City Hall if he had to attend to it. Cases like this are constantly being brought to light."

VESSELS DELAYED WEEKS IN HARBOR

NEW YORK, New York—Freight congestion in Havana, Cuba, is so great that ships entering the port are delayed for weeks in discharging and loading, according to passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Mexico, which was delayed 22 days in the Cuban harbor.

"The deplorable conditions are due to the prosperity of the Cubans," Dr. A. R. Geib, an officer of the Mexico said; "the merchants seemingly do not care whether they obtain shipments or not, and they seem to work on the theory that their stocks on hand are ample."

There are 55 boats in Havana, some of which have been there for four months, and all sorts of food supplies are spoiling because they cannot be loaded."

Other passengers said that the congestion is due in part of Cuban laws which permit goods being held on the docks for six months, so that importers use the docks as warehouses.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR ESSAYS UPON CIVICS

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another opportunity for the training and development of officers of the national guard is offered through a War Department order yesterday, providing for special courses at service schools. The adjutant-generals of the various states have been instructed to submit to the militia bureaus the names of those recommended for the schools, which include the infantry school Camp Benning, Georgia; the cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kansas; an artillery school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and the tank corps school at Camp Meade, Maryland.

get "practical preparation for voting, for leadership and for useful citizenship."

The topics for the essays this year were: "What Constitutes Good Citizenship?" and "What Way Has Our Present American Government Grown Out of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower?" The winners: Abraham Kamberg of the West End Y. M. C. A. Legislature, Thomas J. Azotti of the Michael Angelo School Center and Junior City Council, Henry W. Dill, U. S. N. of the Wendell House Congress; Irving J. Gregory of the East Boston School Center, Kalb Shibley of the Dennison House, Francis J. Sullivan of the East Boston School Center, and Soreto Tessicini of the Junior City Council. Frank J. Griffis of East Boston received honorable mention.

DRYS ASK ABOUT PLATFORM PLANK

"Law and Order" Pronouncement Not Adopted by Republicans and Explanation Is Doubted

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What is the truth about the "law and order" plank which was supposed to appear in the Republican national platform, but does not appear in the copies of that platform now being distributed by the party? This is a question in which the drys are much interested just now.

Read Smoot, Senator from Utah, a member of the Republican national convention resolutions committee, was asked at the time of the convention as saying that this plank had been adopted by the committee, and would be a part of the platform. Recently drys in Chicago discovered that it was not included in the copy of the platform now being distributed. Confronted with this apparent omission, Ralph V. Solitt, assistant chairman of the national committee, now says that the plank was not adopted by the convention, and thus does not appear in the present copy of the platform.

Anti-Saloon League leaders here say now they knew all along that the plank was not adopted by the convention, that they said so at the time, and that they did not put much faith in the statements attributed to Senator Smoot and others, that the plank had been adopted by the committee, but had been lost in transmission to the convention and would be inserted in the platform.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, is quoted as saying that Clinton N. Howard, representative of that committee, and William Jennings Bryan heard the plank read in convention and without a dissenting voice, and that it was published in the press as part of the platform.

The plank about which the drys would like to know the whole truth read:

"The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the Republican Party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured."

YEAR IN JAIL FOR AUTOMOBILE DRIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Massachusetts—Pleading guilty of a charge of running an automobile under the influence of liquor, Russell Mahler of Charlestown was sentenced to a year in the house of correction yesterday by the Woburn police court. It is stated by the Division of Highways of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works that it will be difficult for him to obtain another license for some time. For whereas a driver loses his license automatically for one year from the moment his sentence is declared, after which he may make application for a new license, even then the discretion of the department is likely to refuse the granting of it.

Early Sunday morning Mahler was noticed by the Woburn police tearing through the main street of the town at something like 60 miles an hour, with 10 companions filling the seats and hanging to the running boards. A crash came and all were more or less injured. In the case of a fatality Mahler will be arraigned for manslaughter. Mahler it is alleged had his employer's car without permission.

ROYAL TANIST IS HONORED

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Order of Scottish Clans, the executive council of which has its headquarters in Boston, has received word from the Scottish Clans Association of London that Walter Scott, royal tanist, of New York, has been elected a vice-president of that organization. The letter of notification from T. Atholl Robertson, president of the association, says: "I hope the bond thus created will go on and strengthen, as we Scots can do much to further the fraternity of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic, to say nothing of our own pride of race and common ancestry."

TRAINING FOR GUARD OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Further opportunity for the training and development of officers of the national guard is offered through a War Department order yesterday, providing for special courses at service schools. The adjutant-generals of the various states have been instructed to submit to the militia bureaus the names of those recommended for the schools, which include the infantry school Camp Benning, Georgia; the cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kansas; an artillery school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and the tank corps school at Camp Meade, Maryland.

WOOD PULP SUPPLY SURVEY COMPLETED

Need Is Shown of Extending, in Alaska, Means of Producing Raw Materials From Vast Forests Adjacent to Water Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Depletion of forests in the northeastern and lake states where the pulp and paper industries are overdeveloped are the primary cause, according to a report to the Senate by the forest service, Department of Agriculture, for the news-print shortage, now so critical, particularly so far as the smaller papers are concerned. Alaska has great resources, the report states, if they are developed, and relief from the present condition may be best expected from that quarter.

Not many kinds of wood can be used to advantage in making newsprint, and 84 per cent of that manufactured in 1917 was made from spruce, hemlock, balsam and poplar, the report asserts. There has, until recently, when the demand has become abnormal, been no expansion in the industry since 1909, and as a result heavy imports of pulp wood and paper have been necessary. At present, foreign sources supply two-thirds of the newsprint, or its raw materials, used in this country. Even with these heavy imports the supply is insufficient, and prices on the spot market are 500 per cent higher than in 1915.

Small Buyers Handicapped

"Prior to the war," says the report, "the larger newspapers secured all, or practically all, of their supplies under contract, and a relatively small percentage of the total news-print consumption was handled on a spot-market basis. During the last year the larger papers have found it increasingly difficult to secure all of their supplies under contract, and have been forced to secure the remainder in the open market. It is in the open market that the full effect of competition for inadequate supplies is shown, and this is reflected in the much higher prices.

"Unfortunately it is upon a spot market that the smaller newspapers least able to increase returns by increasing advertising and raising their rates must depend."

The result has been that many of these small papers have been forced to curtail their issues, and have had the greatest difficulty in securing enough newsprint to continue publication. It has been possible for the lumber industry to move to more remote timber lands as forests have been cut away, but the heavy investment required for paper plants has made it impossible for the paper companies to do this.

The result is that existing mills are finding it necessary to secure their supplies of wood from increasing distances. Spruce from Minnesota and Canada, for example, is being hauled from 700 to 1200 miles to paper mills in Wisconsin.

The timber is going fast, the report says. It is reported that in New York, where nearly 50 per cent of the news print used in the United States is produced, 60 per cent of the pulp and paper mills have absolutely no timber supplies of their own.

Survey of Supplies

New Hampshire's supply, it is said, will last only 10 or 12 years longer, and most of the Maine companies will have exhausted their stocks soon. Dependence upon Canada is general, but in view of the prohibition on exports of pulp wood and paper now in force or under discussion there, this dependence is a serious matter. The newsprint situation is considered an unfavorable situation, without much prospect of immediate improvement.

Development in Alaska is looked upon as the best way out of the difficulty. It is estimated that there are in the territory, 70,000,000,000 board feet of spruce and hemlock suitable for paper making, and water power is readily available. The forest service report urges a survey to obtain accurate information as to timber resources and their location.

FARM PARTY ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Elected with their success in the last Ontario elections, the United Farmers are now laying the groundwork for the next federal campaign. A series of meetings has been arranged and the rural districts throughout the Province will be roused to nominate purely agrarian candidates who will seek a parliamentary seat, under the United Farmers' banner. At present 16 candidates are in the field, and the avowed intention of the party is to oppose every cabinet minister who represents a rural riding. Already an Sam Hughes, in Victoria, Canada, while conventions have been called in the constituencies now represented by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, former president of the Privy Council, and Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance.

There are 55 boats in Havana, some of which have been there for four months, and all sorts of food supplies are spoiling because they cannot be loaded."

Other passengers said that the con-

gestion is due in part of Cuban laws which permit goods being held on the docks for six months, so that importers use the docks as warehouses.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR ESSAYS UPON CIVICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGON, District of Columbia—

The Secretary of War has announced the selection of Maj. John T. Axton as chief of chaplains and his appointment to that office by the President. Under the Army Reorganization Act, the chief of chaplains is detailed to that work for four years, during which time he shall have the rank of colonel. His duties include investigation into qualifications of candidates for appointment as chaplain and general coordination and supervision of the work of chaplains.

CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS SELECTED

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

JOSÉ RAMOS

A Cuban Dramatist

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The field of the serious Spanish-American drama is limited, and despite several important names, is but just beginning to acquire significance. No doubt a conscientious search of the records will bring to light much interesting material about theatrical representations on the southern continent—there are some excellent documents, for example, relating to the earliest productions in Chile—but these have, after all, an historical rather than an essentially dramatic value, and are food for the investigator rather than for the student of the stage and the drama. Only yesterday, so to speak, did the work of Florencio Sánchez begin to point to an indigenous product; only recently has his labor been advanced by such dramatists as Pérez Pelti of Uruguay, Alberto Ghiraldo of Argentina, and José Antonio Ramos of Cuba, who is at present connected with the Cuban Consulate at New York.

Not that there is any ideological connection necessarily to be observed in these men; in one point, however, they do resemble one another; their conscious attempt to found an indigenous drama. The one may have been influenced by the naturalistic school, the other by the Hauptmann type, the third by the social dramas of Ibsen, but all look to the application of their gifts to native drama.

It is only too true that there has been altogether too much mere imitation of the commercial sort in the field of Spanish-American drama; these serious artists, however, have studied their own people, have found foibles that may be satirized, problems that may be elucidated, and have gone directly to their task. It should be borne in mind, also, that, with the example of the European tradition and evolution before them, they were spared the repetition of those early steps which untutored nations laboriously take before arriving at a definitive, modern form. They are, moreover, indigenous, not in the sense of the crude Gaucho plays—which are no more Spanish-American than North American cowboy moving pictures are all of North America—but in that larger sense of inspiration in and application to contemporary themes.

Patriot and Artist

José Antonio Ramos is thus essentially a Cuban patriot as well as a universal artist. In such a play as "Tembadera," which was awarded the prize of the Cuban Academy of Arts and Letters, he is at his best in combining his favorite attitudes, and manages, in three acts of stirring episode, to convey a deep sense of the kind of patriotism which does not need to berate other nations, but which seeks rather to intensify the good qualities of the soil. In a melo-drama of ideas such as "El Hombre Fuerte" ("The Strong Man"), he makes a somewhat less successful, but quite effective, symbolic presentation of the practical man as opposed to the theorist and finds them both equally removed from the ideal type that is to make a greater Cuba.

He is at one with all leaders of Spanish thought in his rebellion against the anomalous position forced upon women by the traditional Latin conception of domestic morality. In such an excellent work as "Liberto" (warmly praised some nine years ago by the recent winner of this year's Nobel Prize, the great Spanish dramatist, Jacinto Benavente) he probes deeply into the rebellion of a woman who refuses to accept a harsh social verdict. In the one-act play "Cuando el amor muere" ("When Love Dies") he presents what may be called a puzzle drama; he poses the question—one involving a direct result of the traditional Latin attitude toward woman and its freer attitude toward man's moral obligations—and leaves the dénouement to the reader or the spectator, as the case may be. Were we dealing with the traditional Spanish "point of honor," there would have been no problem at all; the husband, however much himself at fault, would have wreaked vengeance upon the wife. Here, however, they have a heart-to-heart talk and the curtain falls upon the problem.

His Serious Note

This is not a very safe method of procedure for the playwright. Ramos himself declares that although several of his plays have been produced with success both in Cuba and abroad, by noted companies, he would prefer to have them all played in a form different from the printed text.

Ramos is significant in the present condition of the Spanish-American stage, for having helped bring in the social drama of serious aim, and the patriotic play of sober, constructive purpose, entirely distinct from merely chauvinistic flattery of certain administrations or repetition of empty platitudes. He is also keen critic of the continental literature, and far from believing that romanticism has passed in Spanish-America, declares that it has yet to flourish. The previous romanticism, like so many other "isms," was too often but an imitation of the imported literature rather than a natural, creative response to the actual environment.

Now that Spanish-American letters are beginning to be generally recognized even in Spain, the writers are turning toward the native soil for the most fruitful inspiration, and in the sincerity of their writing, according to the theory advanced by Ramos in his important introduction to "Tembadera," will reveal that essential romanticism which is the heritage of all the Latin. There is much to be said in favor of his thesis, for the remarkable

able southern continent is fairly overladen with striking natural themes that have but begun to be tapped.

Only yesterday were the colonies liberated from the intellectual yoke of Spain, and in this regard they are still subject to France in a degree. The dawn of genuine autochthonous literature will bring—is bringing, indeed—a harvest of products that will astonish students all over the world. The drama may be somewhat slow to develop, but with writers like Ramos to sacrifice themselves to its evolution, it will not be shamed by the more popular field of poetry.

Ramos is at but the beginning of his powers. His technique is highly developed; he has a fine sense of actuality, of cumulative interest, of telling episode. Once the conditions of Cuban life permit the flourishing of a higher native drama, his works will be assured that production which is the life of the play and the finest sort of stimulus to the playwright.

HENRY HULL IN A NEW DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Greater Love," by Leighton Osmun, featuring Henry Hull, and produced by Lee Shubert, at the Shubert Crescent Theater, Brooklyn, New York, evening of July 5, 1920. The cast:

Hattie Williams Irene Shirley
Maxine Williams Florence Flinn
Bert Jennings Henry Hull
Madge Jennings Mary Kennedy
Harry Ware Phillips Tead
Jim Hastings Victor Sutherland
Elsie Betty Baker

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. Osmun apparently tried to illustrate the two kinds of human affection, and the overpowering superiority of that which sacrifices itself for another. To do this he goes back to 1917 and suddenly throws into the army draft a meek boy husband to whom even the thought of killing is unbearable. War sends him home as a creature of brute strength which, developed through trench fighting, now narrowly escapes destroying what had formerly been a fine, unselfish devotion. His sudden awakening to the realization of something of his former nature saves the happy ending curtain. Though he generously offers to lay down his life in order that his wife may satisfy her false yearning for the theatrically inevitable other man, the wife decides that she has cared only for her husband all along.

Mr. Osmun's intention was good, and conceding certain weaknesses (especially for forcing things to happen just so, despite heavy strain on the possibilities of coincidence) he did not write a very bad play. But he would have done bigger work if he had been able to describe war's effect upon a gentle nature without resort to methods as unnecessary as they are cheap, methods characteristic of the worst of film plays today. This refers, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, to the climax of the act in which husband Bert came home. The thing which Mr. Osmun was trying to illustrate, namely, the brutality injected into Bert's finer nature by the war, could have been presented without direct action, and therefore with art. The scene as it is written and played now discredits inexcusably what otherwise is a fairly interesting play.

Henry Hull is much more interesting as Bert, the gentle husband, than as Simmons, the returned "trench killer," simply because Bert acts himself, and Simmons acts. The player is not to blame for this, but he might mitigate the author's offense somewhat by reducing the horsepower of his acting. Miss Irene Shirley is entertaining as a slangy sister of Bert, and the rest of the players are adequate in parts which are not exacting.

ON THE BERLIN STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Like its politics, Germany's art just now is a confused tangle—ignoring music in which it is as supreme as ever, and confining the term to its expression in literature, the stage and painting. In neither of these three branches is it possible to detect any guiding aim or ideal. Especially is this true of the drama.

Under the guidance of the inimitable Reinhardt, you may witness, at his wonderful new amphitheater, the classics of ancient Greece, or the masterpieces of Shakespeare, interpreted with an approach to perfection which has probably never been achieved before in the history of the German theater. Or, led by posters that flare from every hoarding, one may see all Berlin flocking to one of the biggest music-halls to see a so-called "Naturalistisches Ballet," an extravagant spectacle based upon the Venusburg scene in the first act of Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Then there is the taste for "problem" plays. In this connection it is difficult to say which is the most amazing aspect, the audience or the play. Nearly every evening one may take his choice among a whole series of dramas by Wedekind or Strindberg. Those who mourn these tendencies console themselves with the belief that they are only passing ones. They regard them as the rush to extremes of a people whom defeat and privation have driven away from normal standards. Probably these observers are correct. For in the great opera houses Wagner and Mozart still reign supreme. And the concert halls are to the classics and to the best of the modern composers are always crowded. To its love of music the mass of the German people is still faithful.

Now that Spanish-American letters are beginning to be generally recognized even in Spain, the writers are turning toward the native soil for the most fruitful inspiration, and in the sincerity of their writing, according to the theory advanced by Ramos in his important introduction to "Tembadera," will reveal that essential romanticism which is the heritage of all the Latin. There is much to be said in favor of his thesis, for the remarkable

GORDON CRAIG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is nearly eight years since Gordon Craig was last in England, and rumors of his advent had fluttered many theatrical devotees—not, let it be said, those of the commercial theater, where Craig is regarded at worst as a dangerous crank, at best as a harmless man of genius. But among those who are

Viking's" the "Masque of Cupid," "Bethlehem," "Much Ado about Nothing"—all of which London saw back in the eighteen-nineties. But this was met with the same objection—that there is spade-work to do—and it became clear that when once Craig's mind is made up he has no room for the advice of others.

That Gordon Craig is not practical is the favorite jibe of those who are not content to accept him as the great inspirer of the art of modern stage decoration. Many of the younger

site. When a theater has solved satisfactorily the problem of its budget, it may be trusted to achieve something worth while, for it may be presumed that what animates the founders is not a business end, but an artistic ambition.

ON TAKING CALLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The average playgoer, were he to give the subject a moment's thought, would generally suppose that the actor's stage work as an artist, ceases with the fall of the curtain upon the last words of the last act. This, however, is by no means the case. Nine times out of ten—unless the play has been a fiasco—the player must make his bow, or, in the language of the stage, "take a call," or calls, numbering from one up to a dozen, according to the success of the performance. While taking these calls, he has still the gaze of the audience fastened upon him, and must comport himself accordingly, if he would sustain, until the end, the good impression that his acting will have produced.

Many actors fall in some degree, others completely, to realize the necessity for this. With the fall of the curtain, their sense of assumed character also, and at once, drops from them. The player becomes again Mr. So-and-so, some minutes before he should, and his art suffers accordingly.

Since "finis coronat opus"—or uncrowns it, as the case may prove—that finish must be vastly important. Many a great player of the past has increased an already lofty reputation by so crowning his work, or hers. Among the earliest of these—so far as our knowledge of stage history goes—was Mrs. Mountfort, the seventeenth century comedienne, of whom Colley Cibber, in his famous apology for his life, writes: "down goes her dainty, diving body to the ground, as if she were sinking under the conscious load of her own attractions . . . in fifty falls . . . risings, like a swan upon waving water."

At a later date, Macready, who follows Edmund Kean as our leading tragedian, also thus fittingly finished his work, and, by stubbornly refusing to take calls between every act, set an example of self-abnegation that might well be more followed today.

A contemporary of Macready, Mrs. Stirling, also gave most careful attention to her fashion of bidding the audience farewell. To see her make her obeisance before the curtain—very much in the manner of Mrs. Mountfort, it seems was in itself a lesson in art. That crowning and consciously dignified act of thanks, indeed, is the natural concomitant of the grand manner in acting. That is why the last representative of such a manner upon the British stage today, Miss Geneviève Ward, can still eclipse any other English actress at taking a call, as those know who saw her recently playing Volumnia in "Coriolanus" at the Old Vic. Miss Ward, when she bows, is grace and grandeur embodied. Thus giving to the audience she gains, and the audience knows it.

Latin-born players, of the more primitive and intense type—such as the Sicilians—adopt, as one would expect, a much humbler, simpler, more emotional method of taking a call. They bend again and again, in a self-deprecating manner, as who should say: "Praise me not, for I am not worthy." The lesser members of the cast turn always toward the star—Signor Grasso, or whoever he may be—and indicate by gesture that to him, rather than to them, the success of the evening is due. This manner, natural to, and charming in less sophisticated players, would possibly ring false in an English or American actor.

Another modern player who excels, after his own manner, in taking calls, is Lucien Guiry. Watch, for example, his method in "Pastore." He remains in the character throughout each call. After the earlier combative scenes he stands up-stage motionless, erect, defiant, not bending even his head in acknowledgment of the cheers of his audience. "Ungracious!" murmured one of the spectators. "Wait awhile; the play is not over. He will thaw."

He did. At the close of the gentle scenes with the child, the man of marble melted. The tenderness of his emotion, it seemed, began to pass from himself to his audience, and, by the close, there was established between them an intimacy almost paternal, yet intensely dignified and very pleasing.

That was as it should be. The taking of the call is the actor's silent expression of thanks to those by whose good-will he is able thus to exercise his art. Such an act, therefore, must convey the idea that the gratitude so expressed is as genuine and hearty as the applause to which it is response. There may always be dignity therein; there must be always graciousness, and willing desire to give.

PETER FJELSTRUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Peter Fjelstrup was one of Denmark's few great actors. There was practically no field in the theater which he did not enter during his active career. Fjelle, as he was mostly known by the Copenhagen public as well as over the whole Scandinavia, was a bar actor, yet it was not only his natural talents, but also his cheerful disposition.

It was in 1884 he started his acting engagements at the Casino, Copenhagen, and afterward partly belonged to light opera, partly to drama. His last appearance, brilliant in every respect, was in Strindberg's "The Father." Stockholm playgoers liked him from the time he acted there in 1906 as Alexander the Great in the highly amusing drama of the same name by Esmann, in which role his ability as

a comedian was fully displayed. "In a word," says the critic of Stockholmsstidningen, "Peter Fjelstrup was an original actor who possessed the artistic equipment to reach the greatest heights. To all who remember him as he appeared in his happiest moments of true and natural art, when the fun sparkled in his benevolent eyes, he will always stand among the first."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, New York—The Dramatic Club at Cornell University has long specialized in the one-act play. Its choice of such pieces seems to be particularly suited for amateur productive efforts; many of the technical difficulties which attend larger and longer plays are avoided, staging is far less expensive and one setting can often be used for several plays. So it is also with the properties. The field of the one-act play offers, also, greater opportunities for various sorts of work. A far greater number of students are able to take part in the 20 or so plays that may be given in place of a season of three or four three-act productions. As it is, more than a hundred undergraduates at Cornell took part in the plays and the staging of the Dramatic Club during the season that recently closed.

The Cornell Dramatic Club has met with success chiefly because it has never sought public acclaim. It does not take up a well-known popular Broadway play and produce it as amateur style which must inevitably be crude. Nor does it seek publicity by taking long trips to the larger cities of the country. All of its productions for the past few years have been given in an improvised theater in one of the university lecture halls. The greater part of the scenery is made by members of the organization, and all of the details of production are handled by them.

The members of the club are undergraduates in the various colleges of Cornell University. Since its foundation, also thus fittingly finished his work, and, by stubbornly refusing to take calls between every act, set an example of self-abnegation that might well be more followed today.

Prof. A. M. Drummond, formerly of the department of public speaking at Cornell University, is the central figure in the guidance of the Dramatic Club. He is at the present time the one who is most active in giving instruction and coaching. But his influence is exerted to a very large extent through some of the older students who have worked under him for several years and who have absorbed his ideas. While he is usually able to assist in coaching the plays at one or two of the last rehearsals, the work will often reach the stage of virtual completion without his assistance. The preliminary coaching is done in such cases by members of the club who have had a certain amount of experience in previous productions. Another member of the Cornell faculty who has been instrumental in the success of the club is Prof. J. A. Winans, also of the public speaking department. He was really the founder of the organization.

The Cornell Dramatic Club was this year the central organization through which most of the dramatic work of the university was accomplished. In many cases the sets and properties were borrowed and the stage managers and scenery handlers drafted for service in the productions of other groups of young actors. On one occasion members of the faculty and their wives gave three one-act plays for charity and used all of the facilities of the club, which did the staging, advertising, and selling of seats in addition to the coaching.

This year the club produced 15 plays in five groups during the college season. Among the plays given were "The Playgoers," by Pinero; "Riders to the Sea," by Synge; "The Turtle Dove," by Oliver; "Behind the Beyond," by Leacock; "America Passes By," by Andrews.

The Cornell Dramatic Club will again visit the Syracuse State Fair this year for the sake of exemplifying the possibilities which lie in the country theater idea. The club made the trip to the state fair under the direction of Professor Drummond last year with such result that the state Department of Agriculture, in charge of rural educational exhibits, requested it to repeat the experiment next September. In addition to presenting several plays every day, giving a number of performances each day, the club hopes to aid rural dramatic endeavors by the publication of a volume of selected one-act plays, any of which will be suitable for amateur production. The matter still rests with the state authorities.

That was as it should be. The taking of the call is the actor's silent expression of thanks to those by whose good-will he is able thus to exercise his art. Such an act, therefore, must convey the idea that the gratitude so expressed is as genuine and hearty as the applause to which it is response.

There may always be dignity therein; there must be always graciousness, and willing desire to give.

MIS JULIA NEILSON HONORED

Miss Julia Neilson was presented with her portrait by theater proprietors from all parts of the United Kingdom at a happy little ceremony held at the Savoy Hotel, London. Mr. John Hart presided at his presentation speech took the opportunity of reviewing Miss Neilson's career. She had originally intended being a pianist but having shown on entering the Royal Academy of Music that she possessed a pure mezzo-soprano voice she yielded to the persuasion of her friends and cultivated singing. She gave proof of the extent of her powers at the students' concerts, and it was predicted that before long Miss Neilson would make a name for herself as an oratorio and operatic singer.

Henry Miller, on the lookout for promising artists, happened to be present at some private theatricals in which Miss Neilson took part. Extremely impressed by her performance, he immediately pronounced the stage to be her vocation, and on March 21, 1888, Miss Neilson made her first professional appearance in Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea." Subsequently, she played the part of Ruth in "Brantingham Hall," a part specially written for her by Mr. Gilbert, and in which she first made her name with the public. The portrait which is at present hanging on the walls of the Royal Academy represents Miss Neilson as Neil Gwynne.

THEATRICAL NOTES

The recent performance in London of "S. S. Tenacity" translated by Harold Bowen from the French of Charles Vildrac was the hundredth given by the London Stage Society. Founded 21 years ago, the society may claim first position among London organizations engaged in dramatic work of an uncommercial character. As a matter of fact, many playwrights first produced by the society have since become great "draws" in the commercial theater—notably Bernard Shaw and Arnold Bennett. Besides English plays the society has made a feature of introducing foreign plays of a similar kind to those sought for from England.

The dramatic critic of a certain American monthly, who is given to making blunt remarks about plays and players, said not so long ago in print that Otis Skinner and Miss Grace George divide the honor of being the best pickers of bad plays in the United States. Recently this same critic finished work on a comedy and published it. Not many weeks passed, according to an item in Drama, before he received this wire from Miss George: "If Mr. Skinner has not yet bought rights to your new play I have them."

The annual summer Shakespeare festival at Stratford-on-Avon begins this week end and is to last until the end of August. Plays to be given by the New Shakespeare Company are: "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Richard II," "Cymbeline," "Hamlet," "Henry V," "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It."

In El Salvador there has been formed a Lyrico-Dramatic Academy, for the purpose of fostering the development of the scenic art so that the writers of the Isthmus may aspire to create a national product in the drama.

Grant

THE HOME FORUM

A Diversion Along the Way

I cannot describe the eagerness of discovery I felt at climbing each new hill, nor the long breath I took at the top of it as I surveyed new stretches of pleasant countryside.

Assuredly this is one of the royal moments of all the year—fine, cool, sparkling spring weather. I think I never saw the meadows richer and greener—and the lilacs are still blooming, and the catbirds and orioles are here. The oaks are not yet in full leaf, but the maples have nearly reached their full mantle of verdure—they are very beautiful and charming to see.

It is curious how at this moment of the year all the world seems astir. I suppose there is no moment in any of the seasons when the whole army of agriculture, regulars and reserves, is so fully drafted for service in the fields. And all the doors and windows, both in the little villages and on the farms, stand wide open to the sunshine and all the women and girls are busy in the yards and gardens...

For several days I found myself so fully occupied with the bustling life of the Road that I scarcely spoke to a living soul, but strode straight ahead. The spring has been late and cold; most of the corn and some of the potatoes are not yet in. . . . Occasionally I stopped to watch some ploughman in the fields; I saw with a curious, deep satisfaction how the moist furrows, freshly turned, glistened in the warm sunshine. There seemed to be something right and fit about it, as well as human and beautiful. Or at evening I would stop to watch a ploughman driving homeward across his new brown fields, raising a cloud of fine dust from the fast drying furrow crests. The low sun shining through the dust and glorifying it, the horses, the man all sombre-coloured like the earth itself and knit into the scene as though a part of it, made a picture exquisitely fine to see.

And what a joy I had also of the lilacs blooming in many a dooryard, the odours often trailing after me for a long distance in the road, and of the pungent scent at evening in the cool hollows of burning brush heaps and the smell of barnyards as I went by—not unpleasant, not offensive—and above all, the deep, earthy, moist odour of new-ploughed fields.

And then, at evening, to hear the sound of voices from the dooryards as I pass quite unseen; no words, but just pleasant, quiet intonations of human voices, borne through the still air, or the low sounds of cattle in the barnyards, quieting down for the night, and often, if near a village, the distant, slumberous sound of a church bell, or even the rumble of a train—how good all these sounds are! They have all come to me again this week

with renewed freshness and impressiveness. I am living deep again!

Presently I saw from the road a farmer and his son planting potatoes in a sloping field. There was no house at all in view. At the bars stood a light wagon half filled with bags of seed potatoes and the horse which had drawn it stood quietly, not far off, tied to the fence. The man and the boy, each with a basket on his arm, were at the farther end of the field, dropping potatoes. I stood quietly watching them. They stepped quickly and kept their eyes on the furrows; good workers. I liked the

potatoes at a prodigious speed. The father followed with more dignity, but with evident amusement, and so we all came with a rush to the end of the row.

"I guess that beats the record across this field!" remarked the lad, puffing and wiping his forehead. "Say, but you're a good one!"

We paused a moment and I said to the man:

"This looks like fine potato land."

"The ain't any better in these parts," he replied with some pride in his voice.

And so we went at the planting

Jacob Van Ruisdael

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duty! You have to acquaint yourself with a civilization of which you disapprove, to appear to understand a thousand incomprehensible things. . . . Thus, it seems evident that henceforth the whole world no longer belongs to the master, that his property conforms to unintelligible limits. . . . It becomes necessary, therefore, first of all, to know exactly where the sacred domain begins and ends. Whom are you to suffer, whom to stop? . . . There is the road by which every one, even the poor man, has the right to pass. Why? You do not know: it is a fact which you deplore,

Infinite Capacity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE one has seen the truth about anything, it is impossible to continue to believe a lie. This is self-evident. Thus a belief that the earth is flat cannot prevail once it is known that the earth is round. Knowing that two times two are four, one cannot work from the standpoint that they are five. But, while the discovered fact frees him who sees it, those who still believe in the lie generally do all in their power to hinder the progress of the one who beholds the truth. But the man who has perceived the truth must obey it, no matter what the experience or the difficulties, because of the fact that he can no longer admit the lie as truth.

So, once a man has acknowledged the infinitude of the divine Mind, or God, and apprehended the infinite effect of such a cause, he has to completely reverse his concept of things, and steadily, unfalteringly, replace the finite with the infinite. For instance, he has been educated to accept a finite capacity. But because of God's infinitude there can be only infinite capacity. This unlimited power a man is forced to prove because of the infinite power of Truth. Now the word capacity is derived from the Latin *capere*, to take, contain. Webster then defines capacity as, "Power of receiving, containing, or absorbing. The power of receiving and holding ideas, the comprehensiveness of the mind." Surely it is as clear as it is glorious, that the reflection of the only Mind there is must reflect the might and ability of that Mind, and is able even as "He is able."

This fact having replaced the old lie of a finite ability, the Christian Scientist seeks the first step of his proof. He reads what Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 223). "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit." He sees that the root of the strength of the lie of a finite power is the belief that life and work have a beginning and an end.

Finite belief declares that mortal man is born, grows, matures, decays, dies; that he works from the standpoint of laws of health, food, sleep, time, age, which say continually to him, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." Thus a task may take a day, a week, a month, but always time. The work done to consummate it is interrupted by sleep and rest. So also, the seed takes time to mature into the fruit. There are holidays, anniversaries, vacations, all denying the uninterrupted continuity of the one real activity. But the spiritual man, the idea of Mind, never is born, never dies. He coexists with God, and works from the standpoint of the supreme law of God. This law shows mortal man that he not only can go but must go every step of the way until he comes, "in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

Man in the likeness of God must reflect unfatigued infinite ability as truly as he must reflect continuous health and goodness. The reflection of God's capacity does not begin nor end any more than divine Life begins or ends. The manifestation of God's ability must ever be instantaneous with the understanding of Mind's infinitude. God's present perfection. His eternal knowledge of the completeness of His creation of all that is, must be imaged by His likeness, man, must be the substance and might of His idea. As Mrs. Eddy says, "The divine Principle, or Spirit, comprehends and expresses all, and all must therefore be as perfect as the divine Principle is perfect. Nothing is new to Spirit. Nothing can be novel to eternal Mind, the author of all things, who from all eternity kneweth His own ideas." (Science and Health, page 518.)

Then a man, conscious of being about his "Father's business," cannot be worried at the magnitude of any task, or at the number of his tasks. God's law gives him the power to do whatever it is right for him to do. Any sense of personal inadequacy must give way to the infinite adequacy of the all-acting One. Mrs. Eddy tells us that, "A personal sense of God and of man's capabilities necessarily limits faith and hinders spiritual understanding. It divides faith and understanding between matter and Spirit, the finite and the infinite, and so turns away from the intelligent and divine healing Principle to the inanimate drug." (Science and Health, page 312.) So a Christian metaphysician sees that what the world calls a person has nothing to do with his work. He sees that there are no states, degrees, or grades of intelligence, but just intelligence, pure and unerring. There can be no limit of strength or age. Then the quality of a man's work measures his understanding of God. This illuminates the fact that there is no time limit upon a man's work. Since activity does not begin nor end, but simply is, work is never found in the material expression. That is, if a man's task be writing, he strives to understand fully that the true man is the activity of Principle and so does not possess ability only at intervals, but all the time. Hence as a writer, or musician, he seeks to know that true activity never stops. Then he can prove that he can never be idle, never out of practice, never think chaotically, never just sit.

The true man being the idea of Mind is eternally reflecting intelligence, eternally conscious of right doing and of nothing else. This is the unceasing prayer, the perpetual

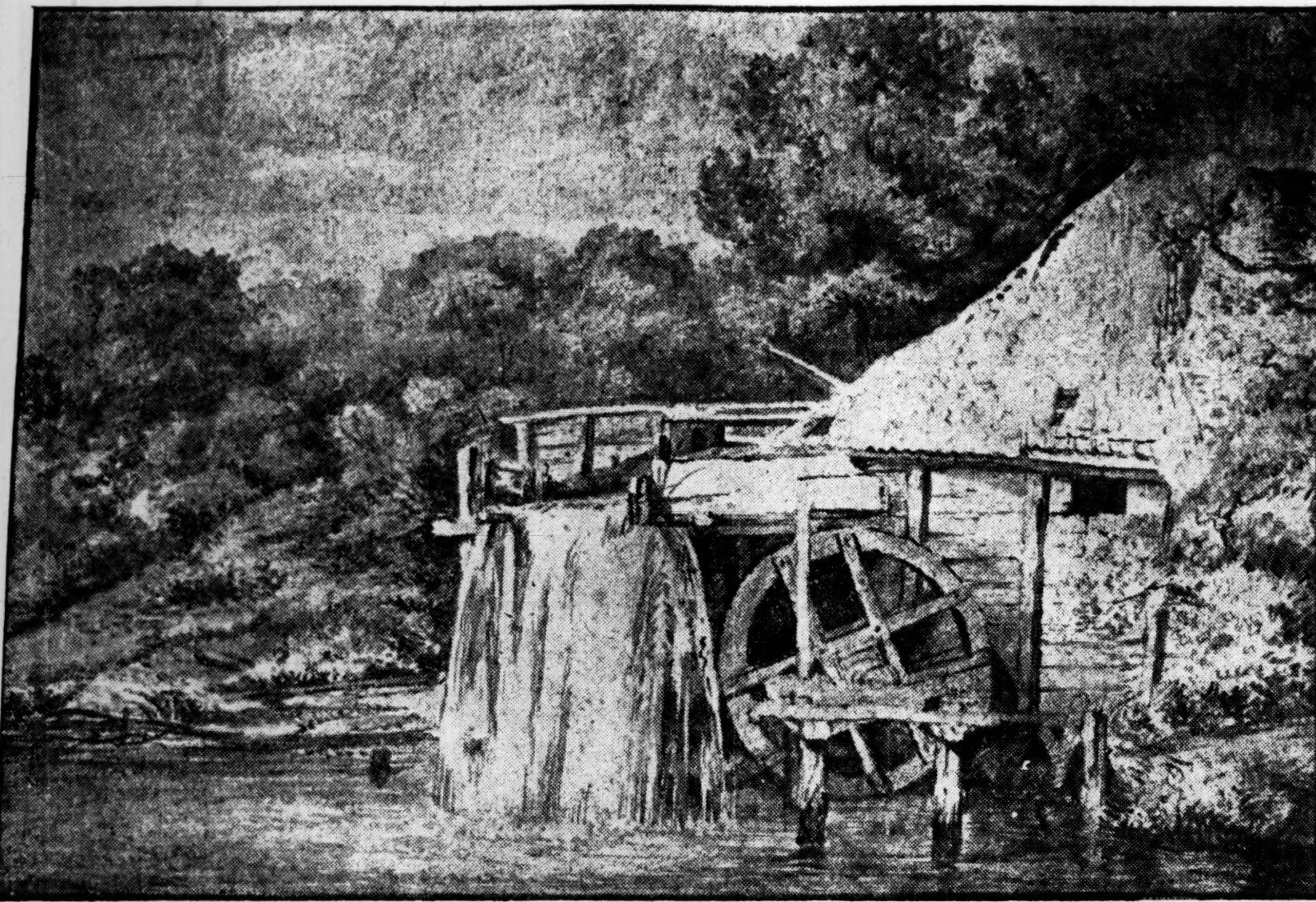
and harmonious action of the divine idea. This is why the proof is inevitable that healing and work are one and instantaneous. As a man holds fast to the reality of his unceasing, unwearied, happy activity, his capacity unfolds in increasing measure. This truth is brought to a man in the harmonious arrangement of all his affairs and in the ability to meet with greater immediacy all right demands. Holding to this, we have "our daily bread."

A Dartmoor Village

Christowell village (in full view of which the horse, cart, and driver, had rested so long) affords to the places above it, or below, fair plea for contemplation. Many sweet beauties of tempered clime flower the skirts of the desolate moor, and the sweetest of these is Christowell. Even the oldest inhabitant cannot, to the best of his recollection, say whether he ever did hear tell, that the place was accounted beautiful. He knew that picture-men do come, and set up three-legged things, and stand, as grave as judges, to make great maps. Like them that he hangs in the schoolroom; but he never yet hath known any odds to come of it; the rocks abide the same, as if they never had been drawn, and the trees—you may look for yourself, and say whether they have fetched another apple...

For a beautiful brook of crystal water, after tumbling by the captain's cot, makes its own manner of traveling here, rarely allowing the same things to vex it, or itself to complain of the same thing, twice. From crags, and big deserts, and gorges full of drizzle, it has scrambled some miles, without leisure for learning self-control, or patience. And then it comes suddenly, round a sharp corner, into the quiet of Christowell, whose church is the first work of man it has seen, except that audacious cottage. Then a few little moderate slips, which are nothing, compared with its higher experiences, lead it with a murmur to a downright road, and a ford where men have spread it gently...

Happy is the village that has no street, and seldom is worried by the groan of wheels. Christowell keeps no ceremonial line of street, or road, or even lane, but goes in and out, as the manner of the land may be, or the pleasure of the landlords. Still there is a place where deep ruts grow, because of having soft rock under them; and this makes it seem to be the center of the village, and a spot where two carts meet sometimes. . . . From "Christowell," By R. D. Blackmore.



A drawing of a mill, by Ruisdael

© Braun & Co., London

looks of them. I liked also the straight, clean furrows; liked the appearance of the horse.

"I will stop here," I said to myself. I cannot all convey the sense of high adventure I had as I stood there. Though I had not the slightest idea of what I should do or say, yet I was determined upon the attack.

Neither father nor son saw me until they had nearly reached the end of the field.

"Step lively, Ben." I heard the man say . . . "we've got to finish this field to-day."

"I am steppin' lively, dad," responded the boy.

"Why?" I said to myself with a curious lift of the heart, "they have need of a fellow just like me."

At that moment the boy saw me, and, missing a step in the rhythm of the planting, the father also looked up and saw me. But neither said a word until the furrows were finished, and the planters came to refill their baskets.

"Fine afternoon," I said, sparing for an opening.

"Fine," responded the man rather shortly, glancing up from his work. I recalled the scores of times I had been exactly in his place, and had glanced up to see the stranger in the road.

"Got another basket handy?" I asked.

"There is one somewhere around here," he answered, not too cordially. The boy said nothing at all, but eyed me with absorbing interest. The gloomy look had already gone from his face.

I slipped my gray bag from my shoulder, took off my coat, and put them both down inside the fence. Then I found the basket and began to fill it from one of the bags. Both man and boy looked up at me questioningly. I enjoyed the situation immensely.

"I heard you say to your son," I said, "that you'll have to hurry in order to get in your potatoes today. I can see that for myself. Let me take a hand for a row or two."

The unmistakable shrewd look of the bargainer came suddenly into the man's face, but when I went about my business without hesitation or questioning, he said nothing at all. As for the boy, the change in his countenance was marvelous to see. Something new and astonishing had come into the world. Oh, I know what a thing it is to be a boy . . .

"How near are you planting, Ben?" I asked.

"About fourteen inches."

So we began in fine spirits. I was delighted with the favorable beginning of my enterprise; there is nothing which so draws men together as their employment at a common task.

Ben was a lad . . . very stout and stocky, with a fine open countenance and a frank blue eye—all boy. . . . Finally he said: "

"Say, you'll have to step lively to keep up with dad."

"I'll show you," I said, "how we used to drop potatoes when I was a boy."

And with that I began to step ahead more quickly and make the pieces fly.

"We old fellows," I said to the father, "must give these young sprouts a lesson once in a while."

"You will, will you?" responded the boy, and instantly began to drop the

again; and as we planted we had great talk of seed potatoes and the advantages and disadvantages of mechanical planters. . . . Once we stopped at the lower end of the field to get a drink from a jug of water set in the shade of a fence corner, and once we set the horse in the thills and moved the seed farther up the field. . . . I really enjoyed the work; I really enjoyed talking with this busy father and son, and I wondered what their home life was like and what were their real ambitions and hopes. Thus the sun sank lower and lower, the long shadows began to creep into the valleys, and we came finally toward the end of the field.—David Grayson in "The Friendly Road."

Ruisdael is exclusively a landscape painter. The case is rare that he himself introduces quite a small, awkwardly drawn figure into his paintings; otherwise the accessories are put in by a friend, another artist. . . . In the majority of his pictures we see gently undulating country with clumps of bushes or groups of trees, or the artist takes us into the interior of the wood where primeval, gigantic trees stand by still water, or he shows us the grand spectacle of a torrent breaking out from the thick forest and foaming and dashing over the rocks in the foreground, while high mountains are seen above the tops of the trees. Then again the master wanders with us upon the hill, or upon the Haarlem dunes, and the wide plain opens out before us to the horizon, above which is the high dome of the sky with its fleeting masses of clouds. Occasionally he allows us to look into a town, to see the Damplatz in Amsterdam, or the Vyver at The Hague, or high up from the scaffolding of the Guildhall tower we view the town of Amsterdam. Like a true Dutchman, Ruisdael loves the sea. We stroll with him on the beach where we meet pedestrians and fishermen, and look out over the gently moving water and at the colored sails of the boats, or we put out with him on to the stormy open sea, over which sudden gusts of wind with heavy rain pass. The artist has even painted winter landscapes, which are as superior to the summer scenes as his sea-pieces, his woodland scenery, his distant views in their way are unsurpassed.

It is remarkable with nearly all these pictures that they appear to have no pronounced local character, also not the effect of a prospect, even when any well-known view of a town is given, or when the vast Market Church of Haarlem rises in the background of the picture. With the exception of some works of his earliest period, Ruisdael's landscapes are composed, and their inner construction carefully thought out and pondered over. This, however, is not apparent to the eye of the cursory observer. The simplest little picture from his hand stands out among the landscapes of other artists by reason of the great wealth and variety of the delicate contrasts, generally as well as individually, in the lighting as well as in the rendering of the country, in the foliage and growth of the plants as well as in the cloud formations. Every detail is skilfully subordinated to the dominant idea and feeling . . .

—From "Great Masters of Dutch and Flemish Painting," by W. Bode.

Very old are the books on the quays; very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms, or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper, . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

But how much care and study are needed to succeed in fulfilling this

By the Side of the Seine

The Good Dog's Duty
But how much care and study are needed to succeed in fulfilling this

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920

EDITORIALS

Plain Speaking at Last

SOME forty years ago, at a time when the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria were causing a wave of indignation to spread over Europe, Mr. Gladstone, in a memorable pamphlet, told the Turk exactly what he thought of him, in terms which left absolutely nothing to the imagination. At that time, in the years immediately preceding the famous Millochian Campaign, Mr. Gladstone was a political free lance; not only was he not in office, but he did not occupy an official position in his own party, which was then in opposition. He was, therefore, free to speak as he chose, without danger of involving the country in any diplomatic complications, and he made the utmost use of the opportunity. For stern, sustained denunciation there is, perhaps, nothing in the English language more noteworthy than "The Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East." One passage often quoted is worth quoting again. "Let the Turks," wrote Mr. Gladstone, demanding the expulsion of the Ottoman from what is now Bulgaria, "let the Turks now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner, namely, by carrying off themselves. Their Zaptiehs and their Mudirs, their Bimbashis, and their Yuzbashis, their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the Province they have desolated and profaned."

Such language, of course, was diplomatically impossible. Gladstone himself, had he been in office, would have couched his protest in very different terms. And yet, as Lord Morley has recorded of it all, "this vehemence was hailed with eager acclamation by multitudes who felt all that he felt, and found in his passionate invective words and voice." The Bulgarian pamphlet served a great purpose, and the policy it advocated was ultimately achieved; but, diplomatically, in the process the face of the Turk was carefully saved. Until quite recently, indeed, the language of diplomacy has, in dealing with Turkey, always been most sedulously preserved. Now, there can be no question that there is much to be said for the language of diplomacy. In its best use, it aims at being as unprovocative as possible, and this is all to the good, but it has this peculiarity, that its strict maintenance is regarded as one of the most imperious demands of national honor; in other words, the abandonment of diplomatic language by one nation in addressing another at once calls in question the international status of the nation so addressed.

It is just this fact which renders the allied reply to the Turkish objections to the peace treaty so wholesome and altogether welcome. In every sentence of this refreshing, air-clearing document, a spade is called a spade, and if the reply does not go as far as Mr. Gladstone's great denunciation of forty-four years ago, it, in places, goes very near it. "If the Turkish Government refuses to sign the peace treaty—still more, if it finds itself unable to reestablish its authority in Anatolia or give effect to the treaty—the Allies, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, may be driven to reconsider this arrangement by ejecting the Turks from Europe, once and for all." So the allied reply concludes one of the most remorseless indictments of the Ottoman Government which has ever been made. After repudiating indignantly the plea that the Turks were entitled to leniency as implied in the Turkish objections, the reply shows that the history of the relations between the Porte and the great powers, for a long period before the war, was one long story of repeated, unavailing attempts to put an end to atrocities in Macedonia, Bulgaria, Armenia, and elsewhere, atrocities which "startled and shocked the conscience of mankind." "During the past twenty years," the reply declares, "the Armenians have been massacred under conditions of unexampled barbarity, and, during the war, the record of the Turkish Government in massacres, in deportations, and in the maltreatment of prisoners of war immeasurably exceeded even its own previous record. It is estimated that since 1914 the Turkish Government has massacred on the mendacious pretext of alleged revolt 800,000 Armenians, including women and children, and expelled or deported more than 200,000 Greeks and 200,000 Armenians from their homes."

The reply then goes on to insist that the Turkish Government has not only failed to protect the subjects of other races from pillage, outrage, and murder, but that there is abundant evidence that it has been responsible for "directing and organizing savagery against people to whom it owed protection." "For these reasons," it says, summing up the matter, "the allied powers have resolved to emancipate all areas inhabited by a non-Turkish majority from Turkish rule." And so it goes on. Here is no longer an imperial government whose dignity has to be safeguarded, but a government, so-called, which has no longer even a fiction of dignity to safeguard.

The treaty, then, is to be enforced. There are a few minor concessions, matters of detail involving no modification of any even moderately important clause. The treaty provisions in regard to Thrace, in regard to Smyrna, and in regard to Syria stand unchanged, and Armenia is created free "within boundaries which the President of the United States will determine as fair and just." Most significant of all, perhaps, is the statement in regard to Constantinople. It is to be left as the capital of Turkey, but the Allies have grave doubts as to the wisdom of such a step, "in view of the misuse made by the Turks of their powers in the past." To the very last, the Turk is given to understand, without any equivocation whatever, that he has no defense, in the opinion of the Allies, and that he may expect no leniency. He is allowed ten days to sign the treaty as it stands, or refuse, and take the consequences. This is indeed plain speaking at last.

The Convention of the Prohibition Party

THIS year, for the first time, the national convention of the Prohibition Party can assemble to consider prohibition as, in one sense, an accomplished fact throughout the United States. Not only has the constitutional amendment been fully and properly ratified, but a very reasonable enforcement act has been passed, upheld by the Supreme Court, and put into actual operation with gratifying success throughout the country. In previous presidential campaigns the securing of prohibition has been an issue; this year the continued enforcement of it in accord with the fundamental law of the land is admittedly one of the chief issues of the campaign. Such enforcement ought, of course, to be the sincere aim of every party and every candidate. Thorough observance of a law which embodies the united reasoning of the people on this important subject ought surely to have the enthusiastic support of all who are seeking to be elected to public office. The Prohibition Party, however, may still have its function in the development of this general cooperation.

It is indeed interesting to consider how steadily public opinion has been uniting for some years in favor of prohibition. Though the Prohibition Party has never elected its candidate to the presidency, and very rarely one of its candidates to Congress, it has always acted as a very wholesome means of education for the public, as well as for candidates of other parties. This work may well continue. Any reaction after accomplishment has to be prevented, and constant progress in enforcement has to be proved. Enforcement of prohibition cannot be relegated to a secondary place among the issues, nor can the people generally be duped into a relapse from the high standard of reasoning which led to the adoption of the constitutional amendment. Just as both the men and women of the country will have to be consistently educated to see and take advantage of the full meaning of equal suffrage, once it is achieved, so they must now be encouraged to understand all the benefits of prohibition. It is even more necessary to discern and profit by the progress already achieved than to look forward to that of the future. In this constructive activity the Prohibition Party can still be decidedly valuable to the nation and, as an example, to the rest of the world.

The convention at Lincoln, Nebraska, therefore, will be an interesting lesson to the public on the need for continuing in well doing even after a great initial success. Persistent activity in the right direction always succeeds. A great deal of credit belongs to the Prohibition Party for both the constitutional amendment and the enforcement act; and a great deal of credit will be due to all those who may carry this work still further forward. Where others may have tended merely to acquiesce in vague general terms or to follow a trend that is inevitable, the Prohibition Party has been unremittingly true to its standard. There can be no question that this stanchness has been an increasing inspiration to those of all parties who have seen the rightness of this issue and yet may have seemed to be temporarily more occupied with other considerations. What is right, however, can never be long suppressed. Unjust criticism, ridicule, all the subtlest attacks of those who have been involved in the whole business of liquor production and liquor selling, have not been able to prevent the demand for prohibition and for its thorough enforcement. If the Prohibition Party does this year engage actively in the campaign, with a presidential and a vice-presidential candidate and a vigorous platform, the party's campaign will be, as usual, a campaign to win. What is to be won is, of course, far broader than a mere office or offices. This the success so far has already proved.

The Hawaiian Door to Citizenship

NOR the least interesting document that has come from the government printing office at Washington in the current year is the bulletin giving a survey of education in Hawaii (1920, No. 16) made under direction of the United States Commissioner of Education. It is significant that the analysis of the educational problem in this island territory begins with a detailed statement of the character of the population, in which it is rather elaborately set forth that the Japanese bid fair to gain political predominance in the islands within the next three decades. There is nothing surprising in this to well-informed Americans in the United States. It has long been common talk in many circles that the Japanese were becoming increasingly important as a factor in Hawaiian population. The interesting thing about the survey is that it provides a definite basis for this expectation, and explains the early immigration of the Japanese, their rise to importance as the largest non-Hawaiian group in the islands, and their prevailing traits and purpose.

The survey gives the actual Japanese population now in the islands as 114,137, as compared to the 25,000 Portuguese, who constitute the next largest group. Both the Japanese and Portuguese came to the islands originally in response to a call for cheap labor on the plantations. Both races have shown marked ability to adjust themselves to island conditions, and both have manifested a pronounced tendency to seek better economic positions at the first opportunity by engaging in occupations and activities that permit a freer and more ample experience. It is because the Japanese so far outnumber the Portuguese that they are now the object of particular observation. The survey makes it appear that they are giving a fairly good account of themselves. The Japanese do not appear to be occasioning much work for the courts or the charity boards. Their children do not appear to be getting themselves taken before the police authorities or taken up as delinquents. The survey declares that the qualities of patience, economy, thrift, initiative, endurance, ambition, group solidarity, along with characteristic acumen and astuteness, enable the Japanese to get on where other races have failed. They are eager to become tenants, to own land, to set up in business, to enter a profession, to take themselves out of the class of unskilled labor, and as they succeed in these things they are taking a considerably larger part in the affairs of the islands, socially and educationally, as well as politically. So it becomes of notable interest that while the territorial electorate is now

19,837, exclusive of the 287 Japanese voters, the survey confidently looks forward to 1940 to show a total electorate of 65,764, of which almost half, or in fact 30,857, will be Japanese.

Of course the rapidity with which the Japanese or any other group will become a political factor in the islands is very largely affected by the peculiarity of the United States provisions with respect to citizenship. United States practice is at variance with that which is common internationally, not only with respect to the provision that a child always takes the nationality of its parents, but also with respect to the idea of dual citizenship. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, every child whose place of nativity is within the jurisdiction of the United States is by that fact a citizen of the United States; and by the act of Congress, July 27, 1867, the United States upholds expatriation as a natural and inherent right of all people. Thus the way is open for the number of Japanese citizens to increase rapidly in the islands, unless they themselves elect to renounce such citizenship. Furthermore, the survey does well to point out the effect of a decision given early in 1919 by Judge Horace W. Vaughn of the Hawaiian district, in respect to the application for citizenship made by a Japanese soldier in the United States Army. Judge Vaughn interpreted the act of May 9, 1918, as granting to the soldier in question the right of citizenship, by virtue of his enlistment in the United States service. The point seems to have been that aliens enlisted in the service having been by that fact hindered in proving the required five years' residence within the United States, should be allowed to petition for naturalization without such proof, whenever they could show themselves to have enlisted in the United States Army, Navy, marine corps, or allied branches, or as having served for three years on board any United States Government vessel or on board the larger merchant or fishing vessels of the United States. That this ruling opens a wide door to Japanese who wish to become citizens of the United States is a fact that should be generally appreciated.

Progress of the Crops

THE closest scrutiny is being given at this time to crop developments in the United States. July is considered the crucial period, and the next government estimate of crop condition, as of August 1, will be the most important of the entire season. Although it is too early to make anything like an exact forecast, growing conditions thus far this month have been most satisfactory. If they continue as favorable until the harvest, the production of the major cereals this year will be close to the five-year average, and possibly may exceed it. In view of the very unfavorable June report, this would be indeed a decidedly gratifying outcome. The report of the conditions as of July 1 showed decided improvement. A wheat crop of 809,000,000 bushels was the forecast based on conditions of that date. The five-year average from 1914 to 1918 was 922,000,000 bushels, and included two exceptionally large harvests. The improvement that has taken place since the June forecast shows that it is never well to place too much reliance upon early forecasts, or upon the predictions of the professional "crop killer."

It is too early to make any reliable forecast concerning corn, but the growing conditions are excellent, and a large crop is certain under continuing favorable climatic conditions. The government's recent forecast promises an output of 2,779,000,000 bushels, a fair gain over the five-year average of 2,760,000,000 bushels. Final results may show an outturn of close to 3,000,000,000 bushels. Oats, rye, and barley appear well, with the promise of substantial harvests that will at least approximate the average.

In this connection it is worth noting that the expected abundant harvest of the five principal cereal crops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley, will be gathered from 211,000,000 acres, as compared with an acreage of 232,000,000 sown to those grains last season. Another significant feature that has commonly been almost lost sight of is that the millions of bushels of grain that formerly were devoted to the manufacture of liquor will now be used as food. This in itself should make some impression on the prices that people will pay for bread next winter. One other matter of interest is that European peoples are enjoying larger crops than they have had in any previous year since the beginning of the war. This condition also should help to reduce prices everywhere.

Holyhead

IN most countries it is probably the case that there are certain ports and certain other towns, mostly railway junctions, whose acquaintance with the great traveling public is always maintained strictly on a business footing. Such a place may be extraordinarily well known, often the world over, but, to the vast majority of those who know it so well, it is no more than a railway station, maybe, sometimes big, busy, and bustling, sometimes small, lonely, and silent, where some important change has to be made. Every traveler can recall many such. Or it is, perhaps, just a quay side, with a harbor beyond and a well-known view of a town which is never visited.

Now Holyhead, the seaport off the west coast of Anglesea, is just such a place. Of the thousands that pass through it every year, on the way to Ireland or coming back again, how many have any real acquaintance with Holyhead? They may know every detail that may be seen from the window as the train runs into the town station, and then slowly crawls out again, along the narrow embankment on the way to Holy Island, where the black funnels of the Irish mail boat show up against the sky. But they have no personal acquaintance with the town itself or the region round about. They have never walked along the immense pier at the other side of the harbor; they have never traversed the white roads which may be seen, every now and again, amidst the green of the countryside, as one looks back upon it from the deck of the outgoing boat.

Holyhead, for the great majority of its visitors, is indeed preeminently a place of hail and farewell. And so when King George touched there, as he did last week,

in the course of his "July visits," it was only en route, as a port of call for the royal yacht coming from the Isle of Man, and a starting place for the King and his party on a motor journey to Mold. Of course, your traveler with a penchant for information gradually accumulates a certain amount of knowledge about Holyhead, especially about Holyhead Harbor. He learns, for instance, of how the great roadstead comprises an area of some 400 acres; of how the huge breakwaters which run out so far into the sea took nearly thirty years to build; how, all that time, it was a struggle between the engineer and one of the most troublesome seas along that coast; and how, in the end, the engineer won. He will learn, too, all about the South Stack light and the North Stack light, and how their great lamps may be seen twenty miles away, on a clear night. And then he will learn, each time he makes the voyage, something more about the Race, that strange, restless piece of water which stretches outward beyond the harbor mouth.

So much and much more, of course, he will pick up by the way. But, if he has a mind to go further, he may learn of the traces of fortifications of the ancient Britons to be found on the top of the Pen Caergibi, which rises sheer out of the sea to a height of over 700 feet, and of the ruin, close by, of what was once Roman watchtower. The better he knows all these things, the more regard he has for them, and the more welcome, each time, is the renewal of their acquaintance. To him they are, of course, Holyhead. Of the real Holyhead, the prosperous, busy town of over 10,000 inhabitants, with its streets and its ships, its goings and its comings, he knows nothing.

Editorial Notes

CRITICISM has been made, from time to time, of the lavish use of space in the Congressional Record in the publication of speeches of members of the United States Congress, some of which were never delivered in the national Legislature, and protests have been made over the consequent call for extra paper in days of shortage. A striking example of the waste of public money in this way is presented in the printing of "extension of remarks" of a western Representative in the June 21 issue of the Record. After devoting 6000 words to an attack upon the federal Administration, the member appended thirty-five letters dealing with Labor, finance, the tariff, the Versailles Treaty, single tax, and other topics having no relation to his remarks, which he said he had received. These letters averaged 400 words each, making a total of 14,000 words printed at the public expense for no apparent good reason.

THE English are being discovered, and no one is so surprised as the Englishman himself. Moreover, he finds his discovery quite interesting. It is Judge Henry Neil, of the United States, who has brought to light the fact that few people in London seem to realize that every cabbage they eat is taxed by an order made by Charles II 300 years ago. He finds that Charles granted Covent Garden to the first Duke of Bedford, who had done some little useful plundering for the King. In consequence of this, every cabbage has its price. The judge says he has talked the question over with the young woman who sells him his newspaper every morning, but she seems as hopeless about the matter as the judge, and, sadly enough, does not appear to have any great belief in the literary efforts of her patron. He says she thinks it impossible to change the conditions of London, that Dickens had written about the poor children of London—a thoughtful, well-read young woman, mark you—but that there were still children in London who were hungry. Judge Henry Neil says, "I wonder if the tax on food could not be altered, if the people of London opened their eyes to these archaic grants and customs, which are interfering materially with their food supply." Anyhow, the judge is doing his best to open their eyes, and, as they say in official circles, "the matter is having attention."

STRIPPED of all specious arguments, and using the woolen mills situation as an example, there is presented, with the latest statement of the garment workers, an interesting study of things as they are for dispassionate and nonpartisan observers of the trend of events in the United States. A little while ago, the cry was that workers must work harder and produce more, else prices would be higher because of the shortage of products. Apparently the implication here has something of the qualities of a boomerang, for the head of the garment workers uses the same argument and turns the fire on the manufacturers, charging that the closing of the mills, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and other places, will curtail production and cause a scarcity that will force the consumer to pay higher prices. Either way, the public finds itself the third, and perhaps most affected party. All of which indicates that the closer knitting together of society means a greater need for the fairest and broadest consideration possible of the great majority of the population.

A NEW YORK contemporary, in recently canvassing the dealers to learn the facts about the high prices of beef, reported one merchant who offered that threadbare and ludicrous explanation that the people were to blame because they bought only the expensive cuts, ignoring the cheaper ones. Of course, some economists still seriously insist on the soundness of this sort of argument. Perhaps they can explain, on that basis, why brown sugar, which used to retail for about one-half the price of white sugar, now enjoys the same high estate as granulated, when people are willing to buy it. But why should the two grades be sold at the same price?

EXHIBITIONS of various kinds are being organized in different parts of the world, and trade begins to assume something of the pre-war aspect. Upon these displays manufacturers and the general public to a large extent depend for their introduction to the latest types of machinery and the latest products therefrom. Whether it be a collection of the newest model of aeroplane in London, or the most modern tool equipment in Göteborg, the exhibition or fair has a distinct place in commerce, since it gives a stimulus to business and an opportunity to invention.